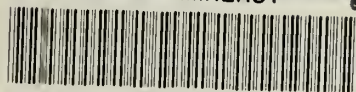


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MASSACHUSETTS HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

DOCUMENTS COLLECTION
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Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation
Division of Research and Epidemiology
Fall 1996

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
JANUARY 1964

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Technical note: age-adjusted and age-specific rates



Population Data



Selected Detailed Ancestry Groups, Massachusetts, 1990 Census¹

Ancestry Group	Number
Irish	1,570,742
English	920,850
Italian	843,524
French	634,833
German	497,462
Polish	359,677
French Canadian	310,636
Portuguese	289,424
Scottish	199,489
Swedish	143,841
Russian	133,080
Puerto Rican	103,792
Greek	81,769
Lithuanian	68,447
Chinese	47,245
Lebanese	29,700
Cape Verdean	29,326
Dominican	29,065
Armenian	28,714
Asian Indian	13,603
Vietnamese	13,101
Laotian	12,878
Cambodian	11,821
Mexican	11,421
Japanese	10,662
Cuban	6,468

¹ Data Source: US Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, 1990 Census, CP-1-23, Table 23.



**Massachusetts Population by Race and Hispanic Origin:
1995 Estimates¹**

	Number	Percentage (%)
White non-Hispanic	5,309,417	85.6
Black non-Hispanic	312,168	5.0
Hispanic	374,108	6.0
Asian & Other	208,018	3.4
TOTAL	6,203,711	100.0

¹ Data Source: Massachusetts Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, unpublished estimates September 1996.

TABLE I	
Summary of the results of the experiments	
Experiment	Results
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Maternal and Infant Health Indicators

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Birth Characteristics by Detailed Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts, 1994¹

Race/ Ethnicity	Births ² #	Teen Births			Birthweight			Prenatal Care			Breast ⁵ Feeding							
		<18 Years		<20 Years	Very_Low ³		Low ⁴	Adequate		1st Trimester		Cesarean Section						
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%					
State Total	83,758	100.0	2,592	3.1	6,567	7.8	976	1.2	5,335	6.4	70,440	84.3	74,393	89.0	17,289	20.7	53,211	64.7
White non-Hispanic	64,576	77.1	1,111	1.7	3,303	5.1	612	0.9	3,599	5.6	56,444	87.6	59,343	92.0	13,658	21.2	40,964	64.7
Black non-Hispanic	6,258	7.5	423	6.8	997	15.9	201	3.2	772	12.3	4,374	70.2	4,778	76.6	1,337	21.4	3,979	63.9
Hispanic	899	1.1	23	2.6	57	6.3	36	4.0	97	10.8	656	73.2	708	79.0	233	25.9	740	82.5
Haitian	581	0.7	20	3.4	54	9.3	18	3.1	62	10.7	428	73.7	458	78.8	111	19.2	492	84.8
Other West Indian																		
American	3,668	4.4	338	9.2	756	20.6	128	3.5	506	13.8	2,502	68.4	2,753	75.2	725	19.9	1,953	53.3
Other Black	1,110	1.3	42	3.8	130	11.7	19	1.7	107	9.6	788	71.6	859	78.1	268	24.2	794	73.0
Hispanic	8,429	10.1	923	11.0	1,950	23.1	123	1.5	657	7.8	6,221	74.0	6,642	79.0	1,509	17.9	5,559	66.1
Puerto Rican	4,560	5.4	725	15.9	1,466	32.1	82	1.8	429	9.4	3,195	70.3	3,440	75.6	761	16.7	2,349	51.7
Dominican	1,387	1.7	87	6.3	201	14.5	12	0.9	88	6.3	1,118	80.7	1,185	85.5	299	21.6	1,123	81.1
Central American	962	1.1	31	3.2	102	10.6	15	1.6	53	5.5	640	66.7	700	72.9	141	14.7	810	84.3
South American	780	0.9	11	1.4	35	4.5	5	0.6	39	5.0	661	85.0	685	88.0	189	24.2	707	90.8
American Other	740	0.9	69	9.3	146	19.7	9	1.2	48	6.5	607	82.8	632	86.2	119	16.2	570	77.2
Hispanic																		
Asian	3,382	4.0	86	2.5	188	5.6	23	0.7	225	6.7	2,607	77.2	2,775	82.2	554	16.4	1,999	59.5
Chinese	1,030	1.2	5	0.5	10	1.0	7	0.7	51	5.0	882	85.9	934	90.9	172	16.7	712	69.6
Vietnamese	645	0.8	27	4.2	58	9.0	3	-- ⁶	38	5.9	465	72.3	497	77.3	78	12.1	185	28.7
Cambodian	496	0.6	35	7.1	64	12.9	3	--	41	8.3	274	55.4	281	56.8	42	8.5	103	20.8
Other S.E. Asian	157	0.2	11	7.0	27	17.2	3	--	18	11.5	96	61.1	113	72.0	21	13.5	76	48.4
Asian																		
Other Asian	1,054	1.3	8	0.8	29	2.8	7	0.7	77	7.3	890	84.5	950	90.2	241	22.9	923	88.6
Other ⁷	949	1.1	47	5.0	126	13.3	15	1.6	70	7.4	700	74.1	755	79.7	206	21.9	643	68.5
Unknown ⁸	164	0.2	2	--	3	--	2	--	12	7.3	94	80.3	100	84.7	25	16.9	67	76.1

¹ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. ² In the first category, "Births", percentages are based on column totals. For all other categories, percentages are based on row totals. For Prenatal Care, Cesarean Section, and Breastfeeding variables, percentages are calculated only for cases where information is known. ³ Very low birthweight: < 1,500 grams or 3.3 pounds. ⁴ Low birthweight: < 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds. ⁵ Mother was breastfeeding or was intending to breastfeed at the time the birth certificate was completed. ⁶ Calculations based on fewer than five events are excluded. ⁷ Other: Mothers who designated themselves as Other race. ⁸ Unknown: Mothers who did not indicate a race/ethnicity.

**Number and Percentage of Births by Detailed Race/Ethnicity,
Massachusetts, 1994³**

Race and Ethnicity	Number	Percentage (%)
White non-Hispanic	64,576	77.1
Black non-Hispanic	6,258	7.5
Haitian	899	1.1
Other West Indian	581	0.7
American	3,668	4.4
Other Black	1,110	1.3
Hispanic	8,429	10.1
Puerto Rican	4,560	5.4
Dominican	1,387	1.7
Central American	962	1.1
South American	780	0.9
Other Hispanic	740	0.9
Asian	3,382	4.0
Chinese	1,030	1.2
Vietnamese	645	0.8
Cambodian	496	0.6
Other Southeast Asian	157	0.2
Other Asian	1,054	1.3
Other¹	949	1.1
Unknown²	164	0.2
State Total	83,758	100.0

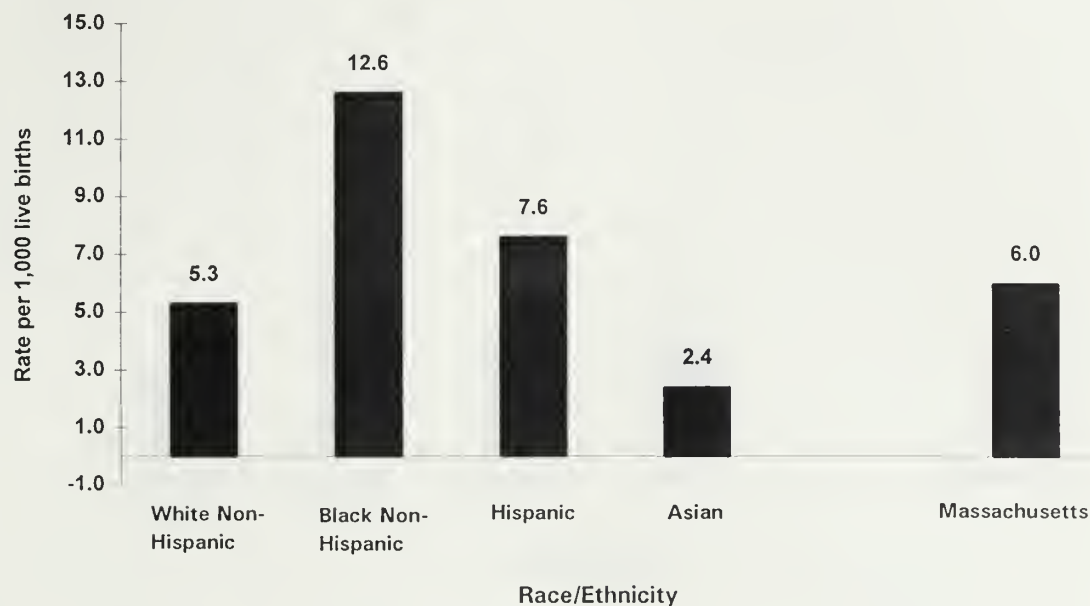
¹ Other: Mothers who designated themselves as "Other" race

² Unknown: Mothers who did not indicate a race/ethnicity

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

TABLE I		
Summary of the results of the experiments		
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**Infant Mortality¹ Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994³**



¹ Deaths to children under the age of one

² Rates are per 1,000 live births; births of infants of unknown race are allocated into the race categories according to the distribution of births of known race.

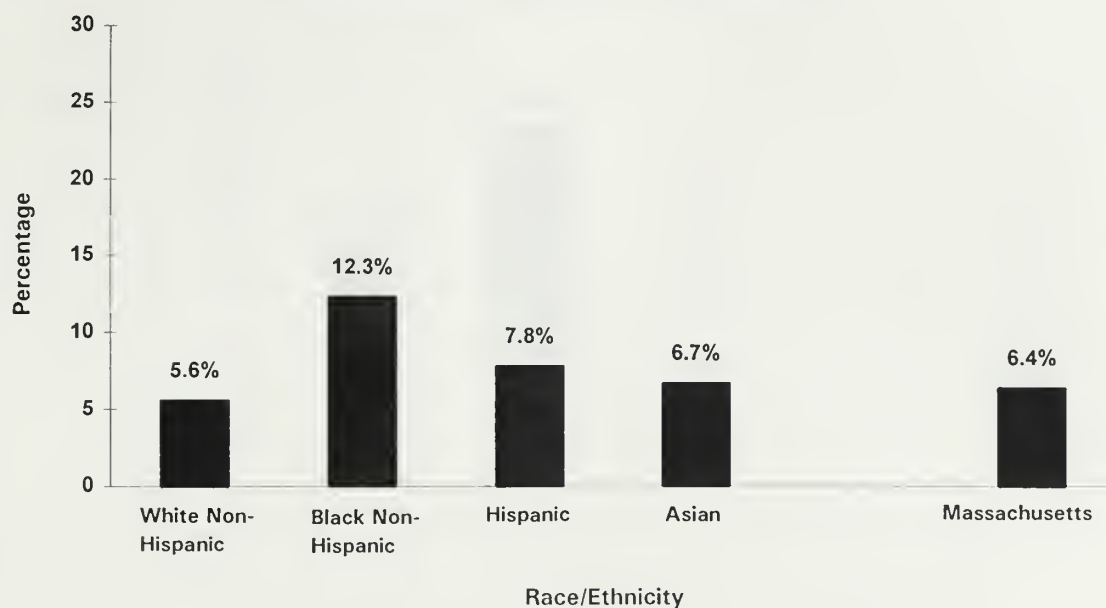
³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Figure 1
The Effect of Temperature on the Growth of *Escherichia coli*



The growth of *Escherichia coli* is highly dependent on temperature. The optimal temperature for growth is 40°C, where the optical density reaches its maximum value of 0.95. Growth is also observed at 20°C, 30°C, and 50°C, with optical densities of 0.45, 0.25, and 0.75, respectively. No growth is observed at 60°C, indicating that the bacteria are unable to survive at this temperature.

Percentage¹ of Low Birthweight² Infants by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994³



¹ The number of low birthweight infants as a percentage of all births for the specified group

² Low birthweight: < 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds

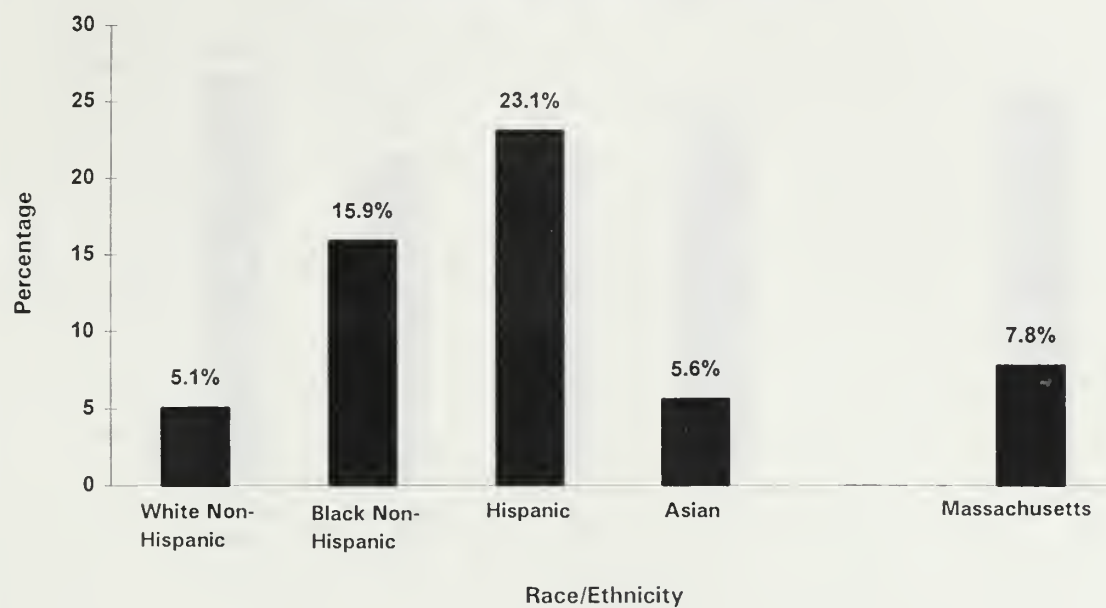
³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE GROWTH OF BACTERIA



Figure 1: The effect of temperature on the growth of bacteria.

Percentage¹ of Teen Births² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994³



¹ The number of teen births as a percentage of all births for the specified group

² Births to mothers under the age of 20

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

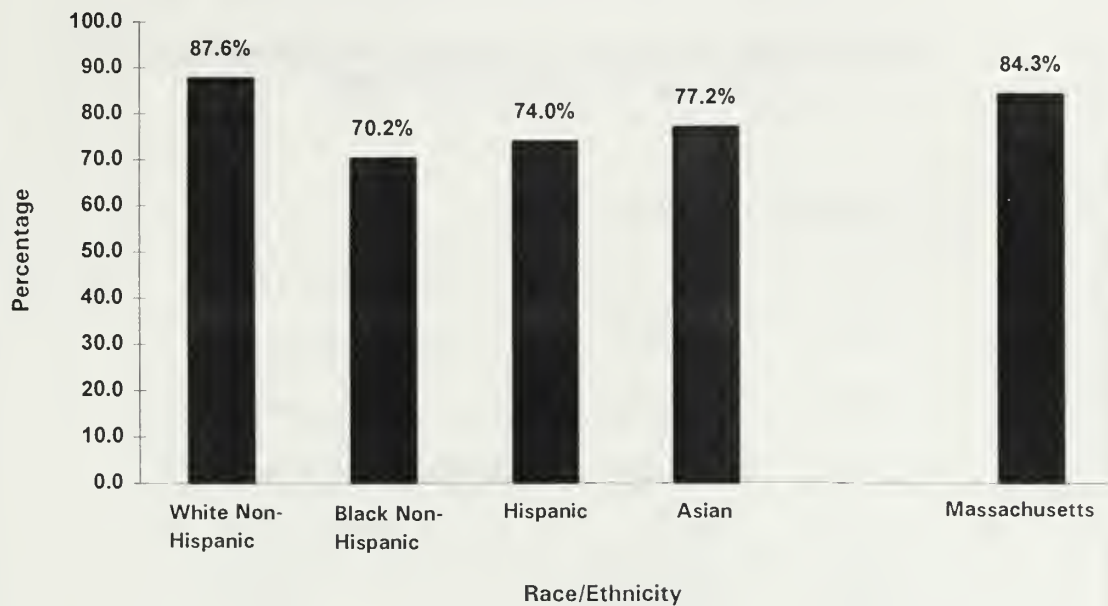
Figure 1: Comparison of the proposed method with existing methods.



Legend:

Proposed Method, Method A, Method B, Method C, Method D

Percentage¹ of Women Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994³



¹ The number of women receiving adequate prenatal care as a percentage of all births with known adequacy scores for the specified group

² Adequate prenatal care is defined as having 9 or more prenatal care visits beginning in the first trimester

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

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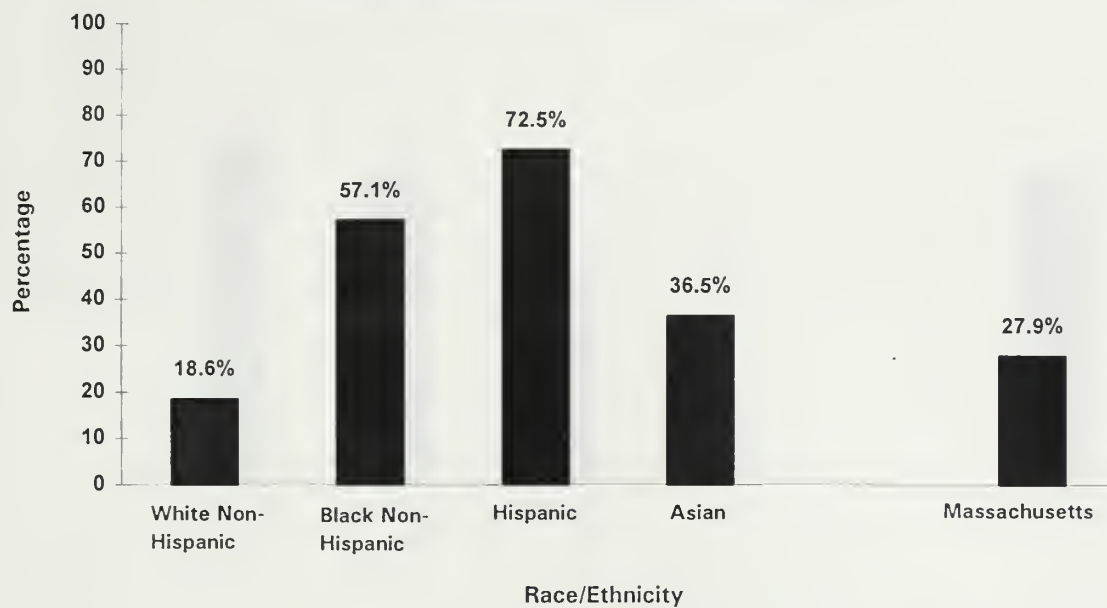
Massachusetts Population by Race and Hispanic Origin:
1990 United States Census Data¹

	Number	Percentage (%)
White non-Hispanic	5,297,982	88.0
Black non-Hispanic	279,156	4.6
Hispanic	287,561	4.8
Asian & Pacific Islander	146,030	2.4
American Indian	12,959	0.2
TOTAL	6,016,425²	100.0

¹ Data Source: US Bureau of Census, 1990 Census of Population, Modified Age, Race, Sex (MARS) File for Massachusetts.

² Total is not sum of above categories. Asian and American Indians of Hispanic ancestry counted in both categories.

Percentage of Publicly Funded Prenatal Care by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994¹

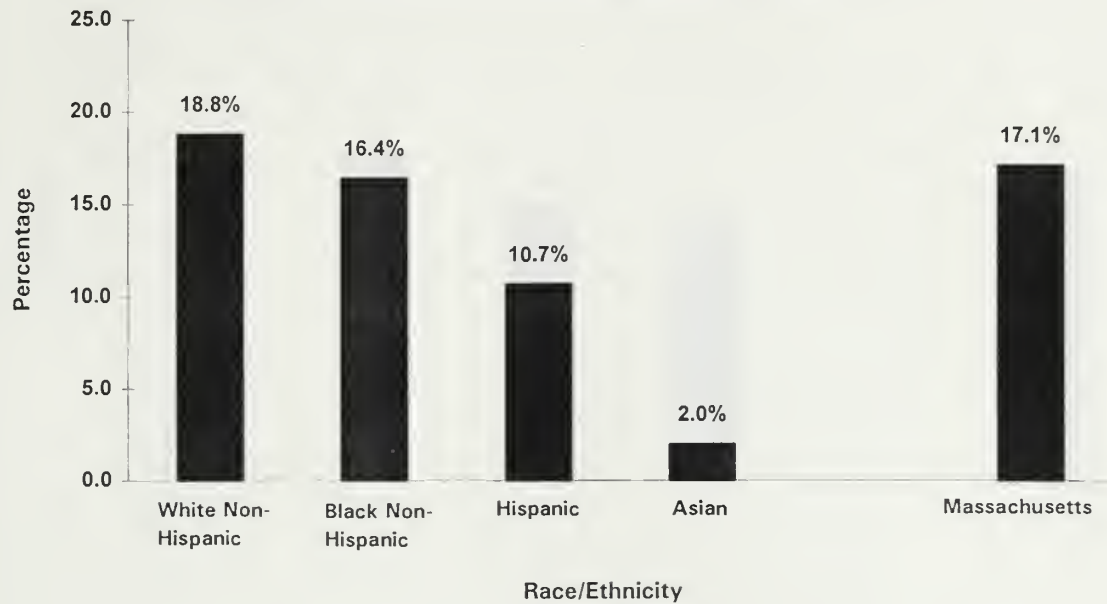


¹ The number of publicly funded prenatal care visits as a percentage of all births for the specified group

² Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health



Percentage of Mothers Who Smoked^{1, 2} During
Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994³



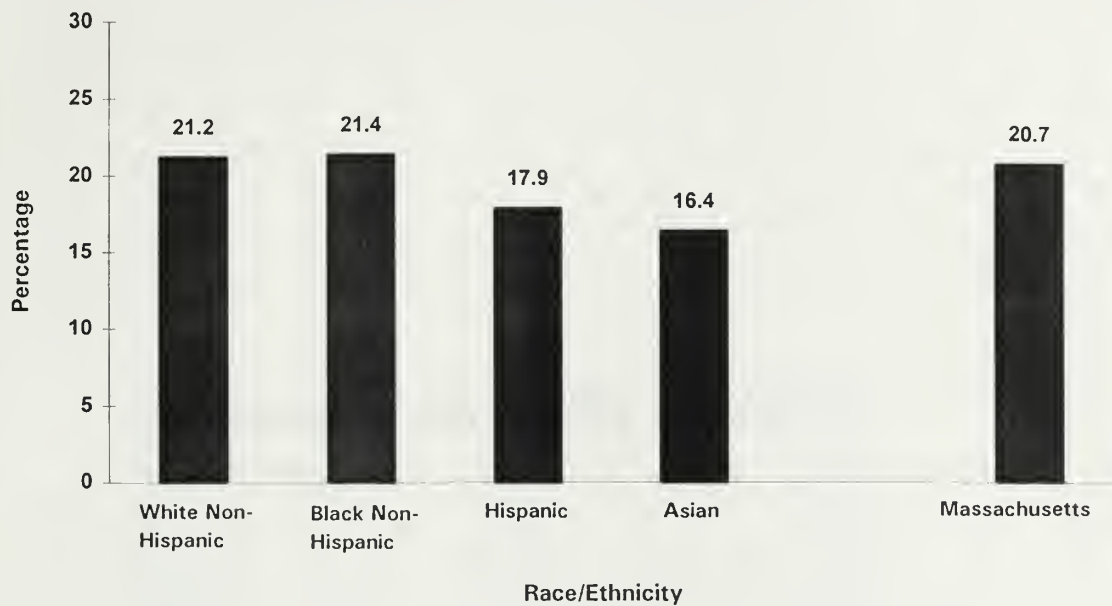
¹ Based on information provided on the birth certificate by the mother. Mothers who have more than one delivery are counted for each birth

² Hospitals reporting smoking rates more than 3 standard deviations below the mean level of hospital reporting (18.2%) are excluded. Using this criterion, the following hospitals are excluded: Martha's Vineyard (6.8%), Newton-Wellesley (4.6%), Massachusetts General (5.4%), Brigham and Women's (2.3%) and North Shore Birth Center (2.6%).

³ Date Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health



Percentage¹ of Infants Delivered by Cesarean Section by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994²



¹ The number of cesarean section deliveries as a percentage of all births for the specified group

² Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

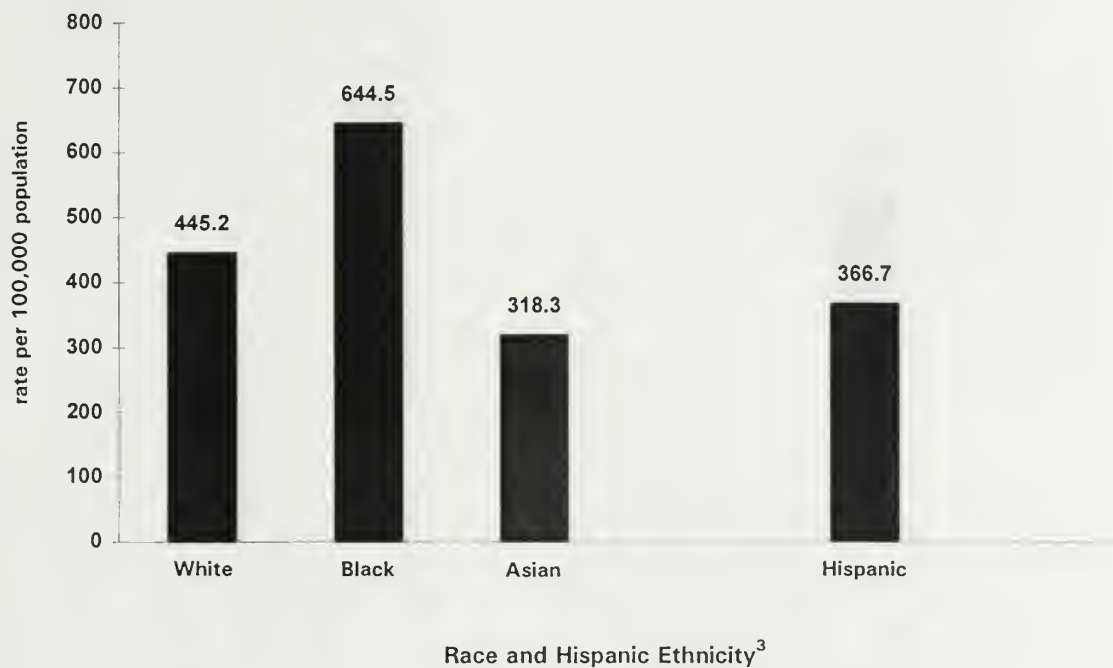




General Mortality Patterns



**Overall Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994²**



¹ All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

² Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

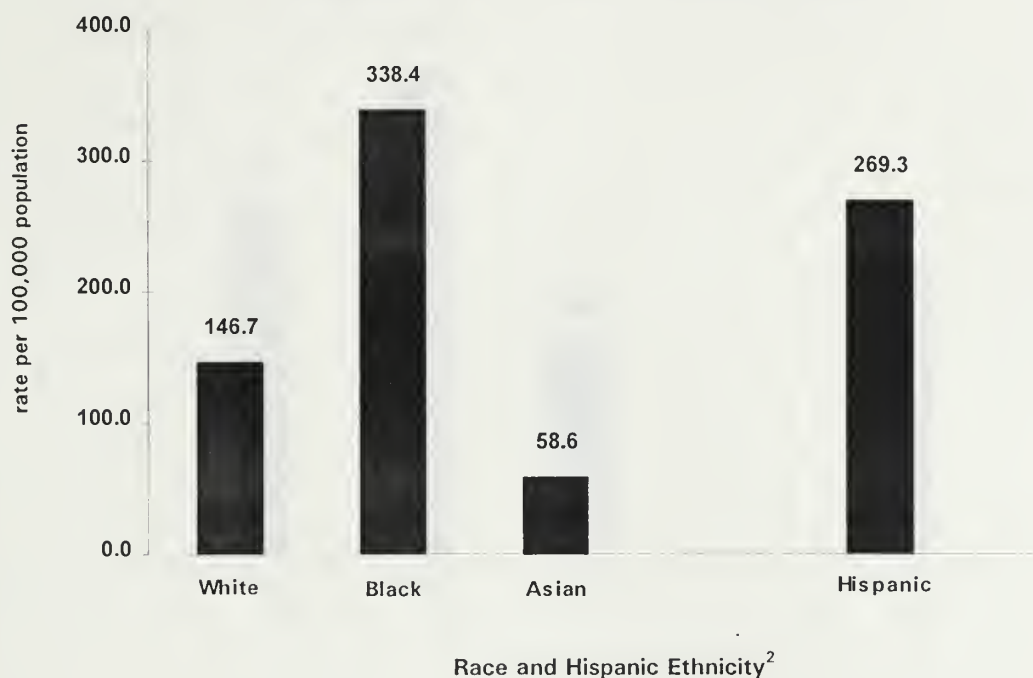
³ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

Figure 1



Figure 1 shows the distribution of four categories (A, B, C, D) across two groups (X and Y). The y-axis represents a numerical value ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis lists the categories. For each category, there are two bars: one for Group X and one for Group Y. Category C has the highest value in Group X (approximately 85), while Category D has the highest value in Group Y (approximately 75).

Age: 25-44
Age-Specific Death Rates by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994¹



¹ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

² Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

THEORY OF THE EARTH

THEORY OF THE EARTH

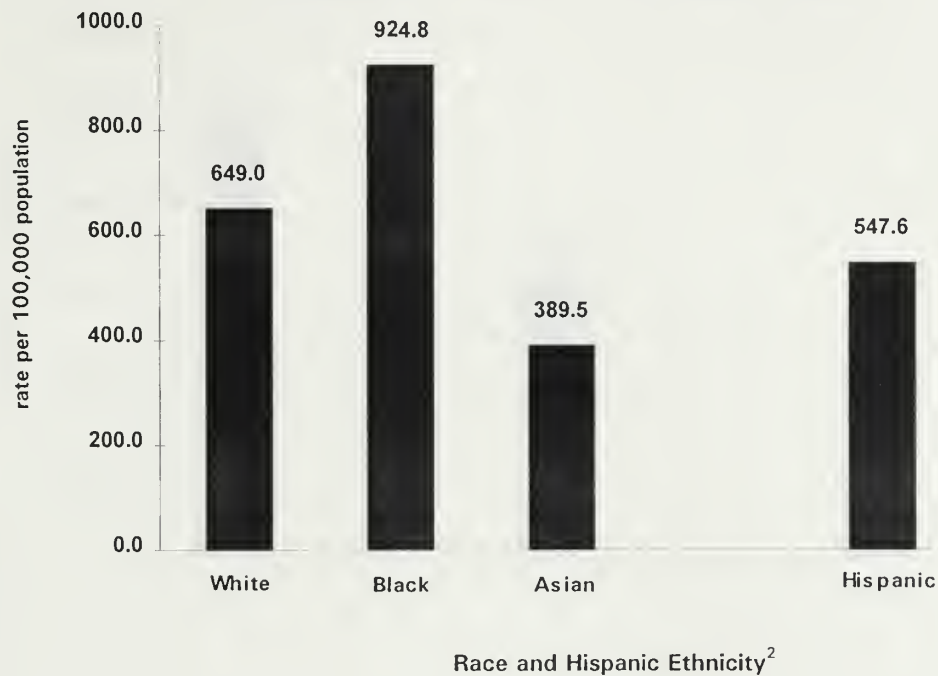
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Age: 45-64
Age-Specific Death Rates by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994¹

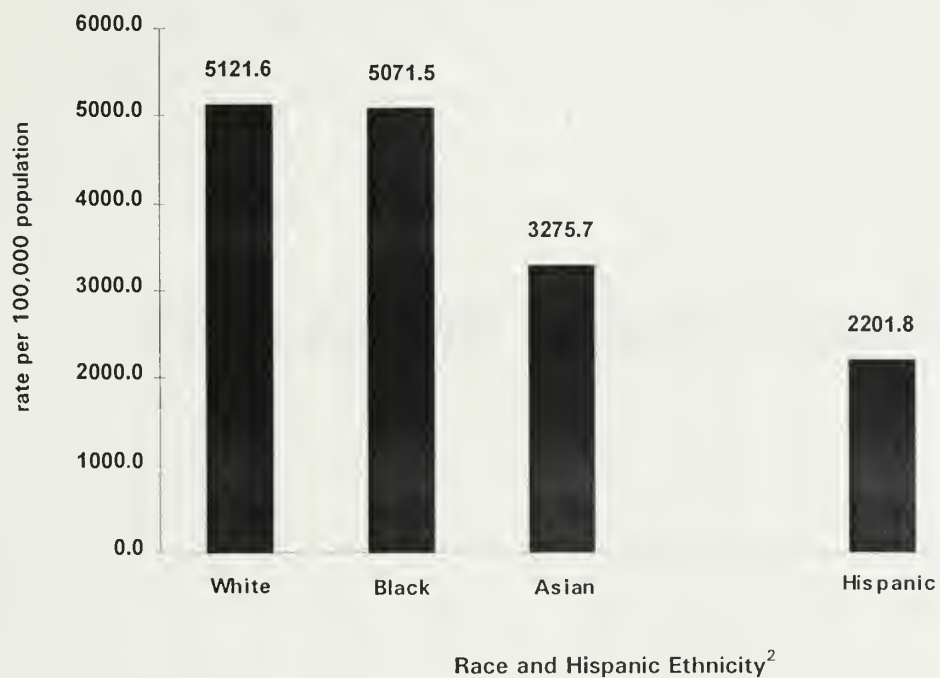


¹ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

² Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification



Age: 65 +
Age-Specific Death Rates by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994¹



¹ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

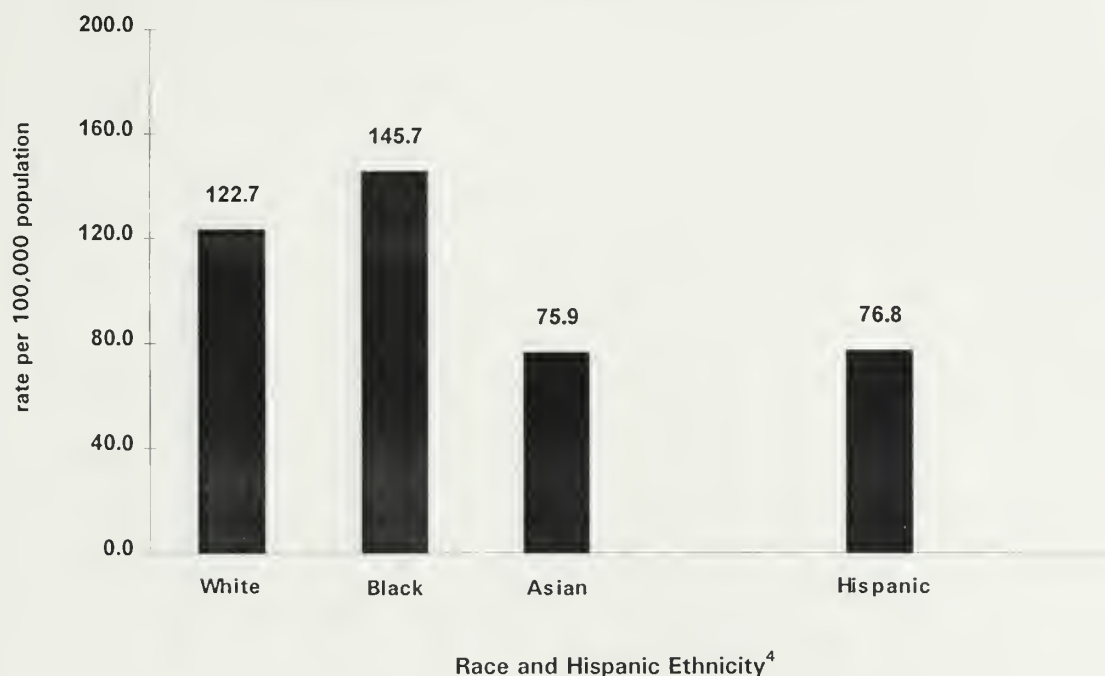
² Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification



Cause-Specific Mortality Indicators



Heart Disease¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³



¹ ICD-9 codes: 390-398, 402, 404-429

² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

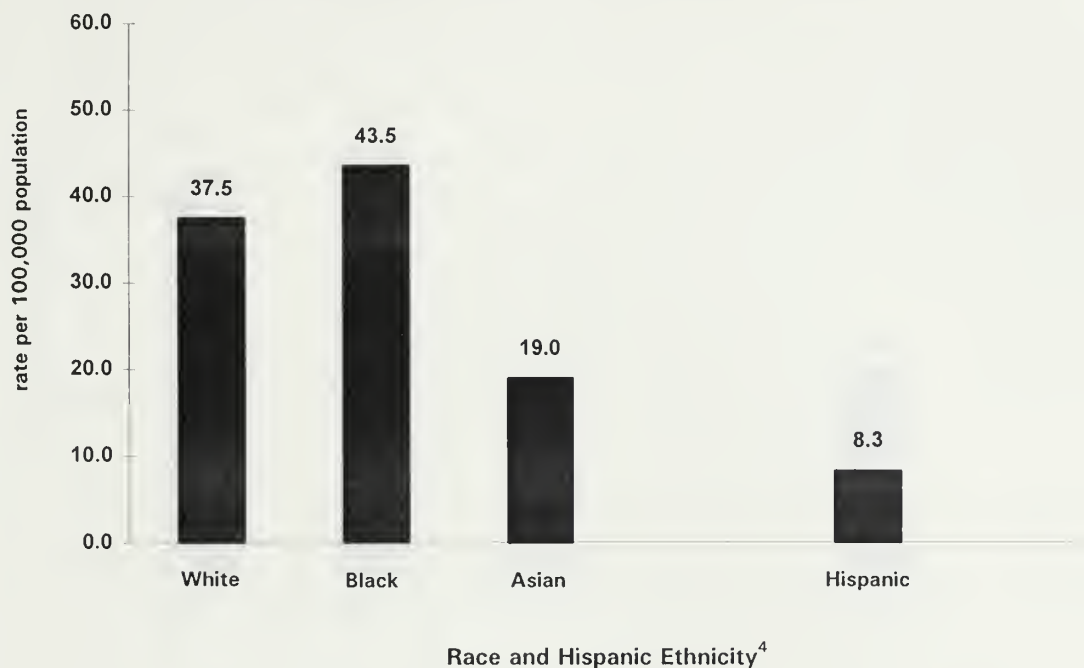
Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup.



Figure 2. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup.

The experimental setup was designed to measure the effect of the virtual environment on the subject's performance. The subject was positioned on the platform and faced the wall of mirrors. The mirrors were arranged in a circular pattern around the platform, creating a virtual environment. The subject's position was marked with a small circle. The platform was labeled 'Platform' and the mirrors were labeled 'Mirrors'.

Lung Cancer¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³



¹ ICD-9 code: 160-165

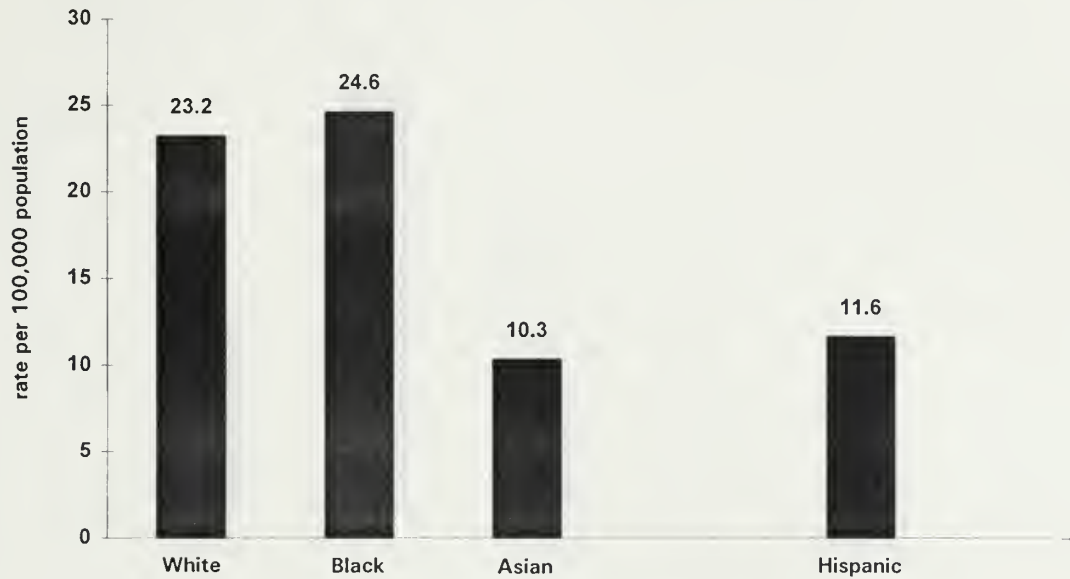
² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification



**Female Breast Cancer¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³**



Race and Hispanic Ethnicity⁴

¹ ICD-9 code: 174

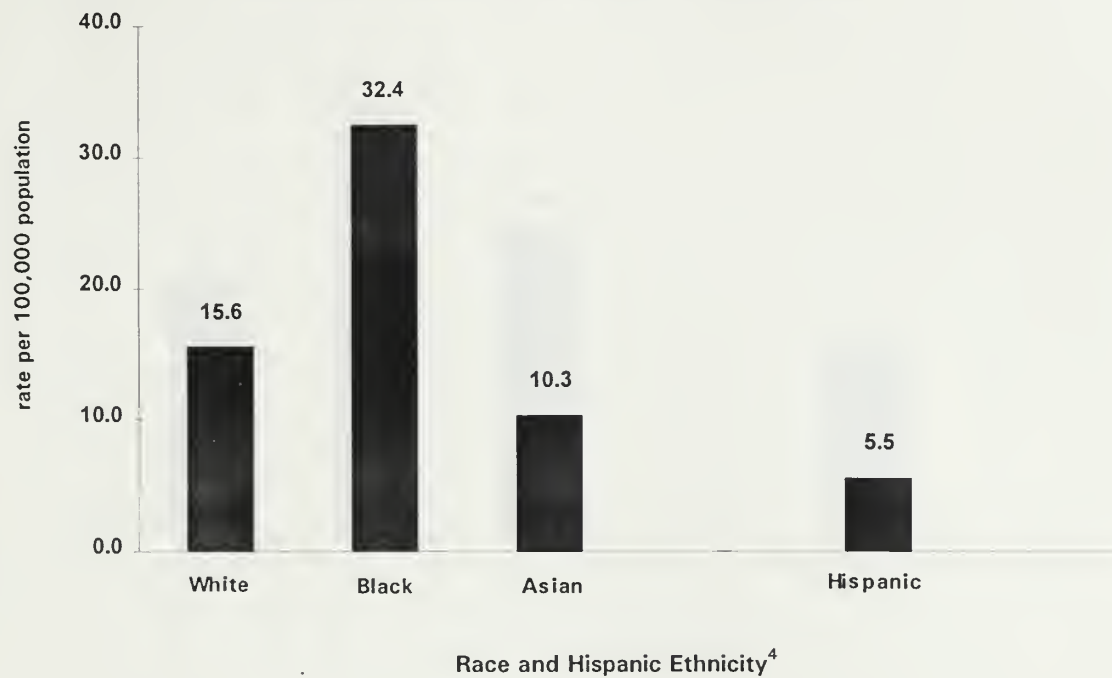
² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification



**Prostate Cancer¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³**



¹ ICD-9 code: 185

² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

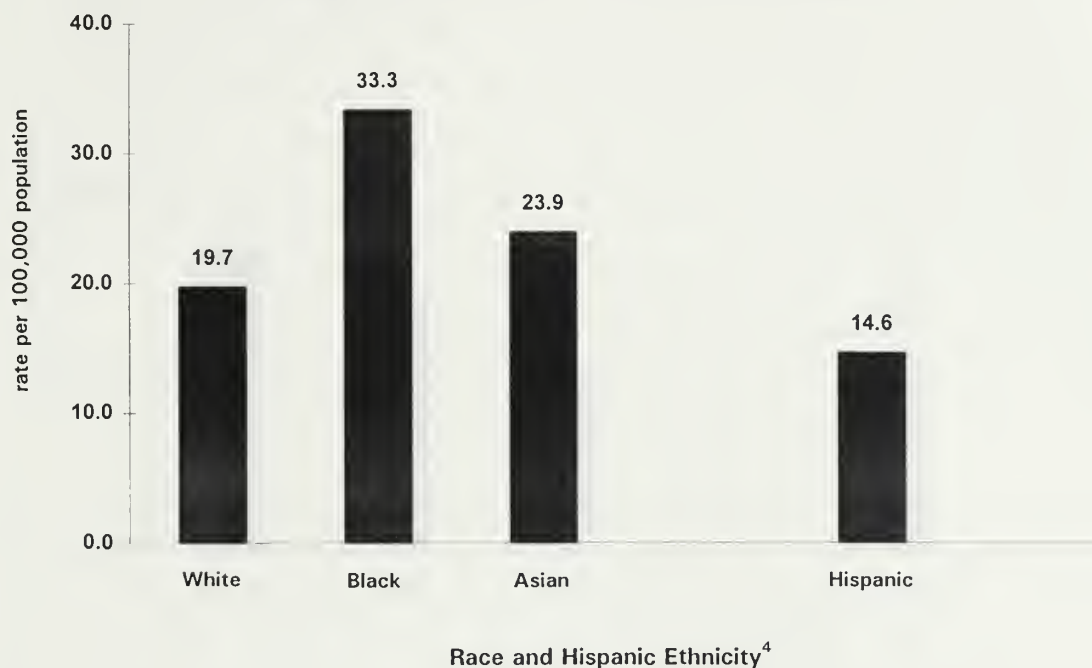
THEORY OF THE EARTH



FIG. 1. Distribution of the Earth's crust by material type.

The Earth's crust is composed of four main types of material: sedimentary, igneous, metamorphic, and plutonic. Sedimentary rocks are formed from the remains of other rocks and are the most common type of rock found on the Earth's surface. Igneous rocks are formed from the cooling and solidification of magma. Metamorphic rocks are formed from the transformation of other rocks under heat and pressure. Plutonic rocks are formed from the cooling and solidification of magma at a slow rate.

Stroke¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³



¹ ICD-9 codes: 430-438

² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

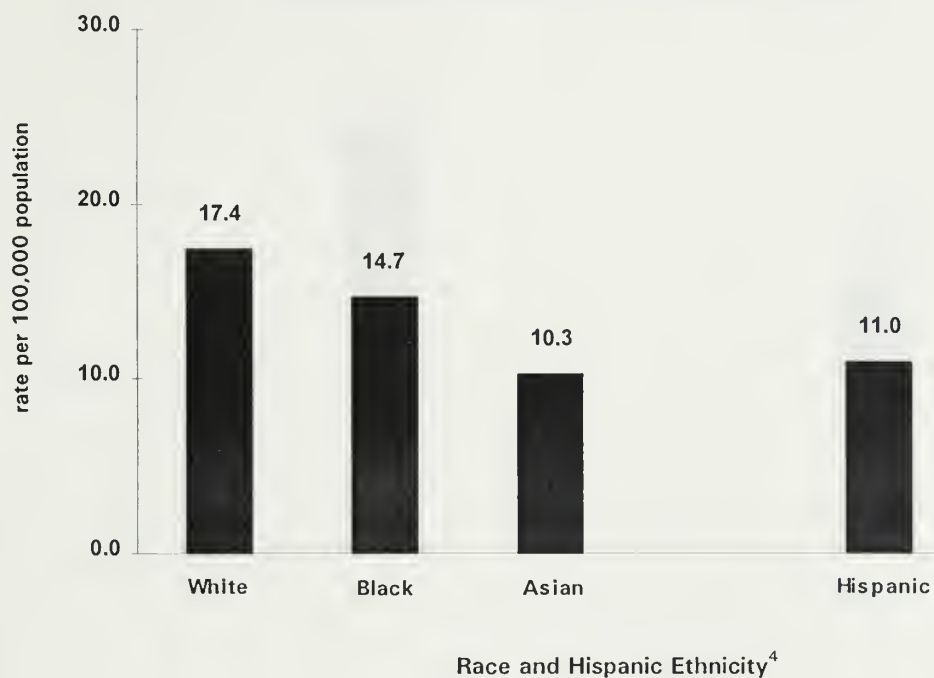
⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization.



The effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization is shown in Figure 1. The rate of polymerization decreases as the concentration of the inhibitor increases. This is because the inhibitor acts as a chain transfer agent, terminating the growing polymer chains and thus reducing the overall rate of polymerization.

COPD¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³



¹ Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ICD-9 codes: 490-496

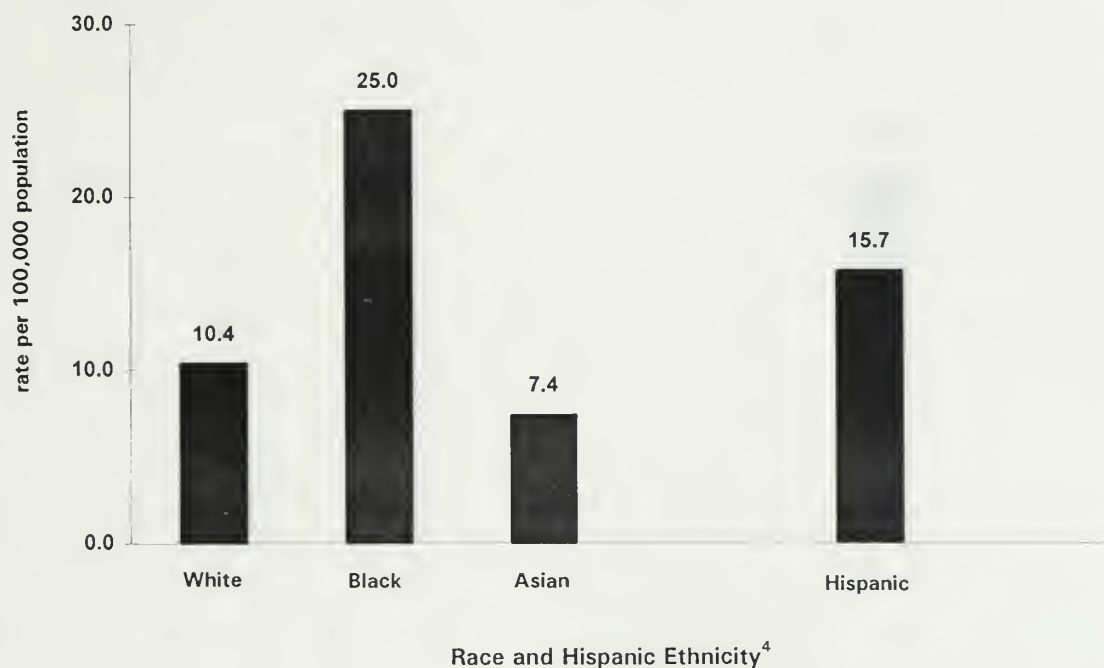
² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification



Diabetes¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³



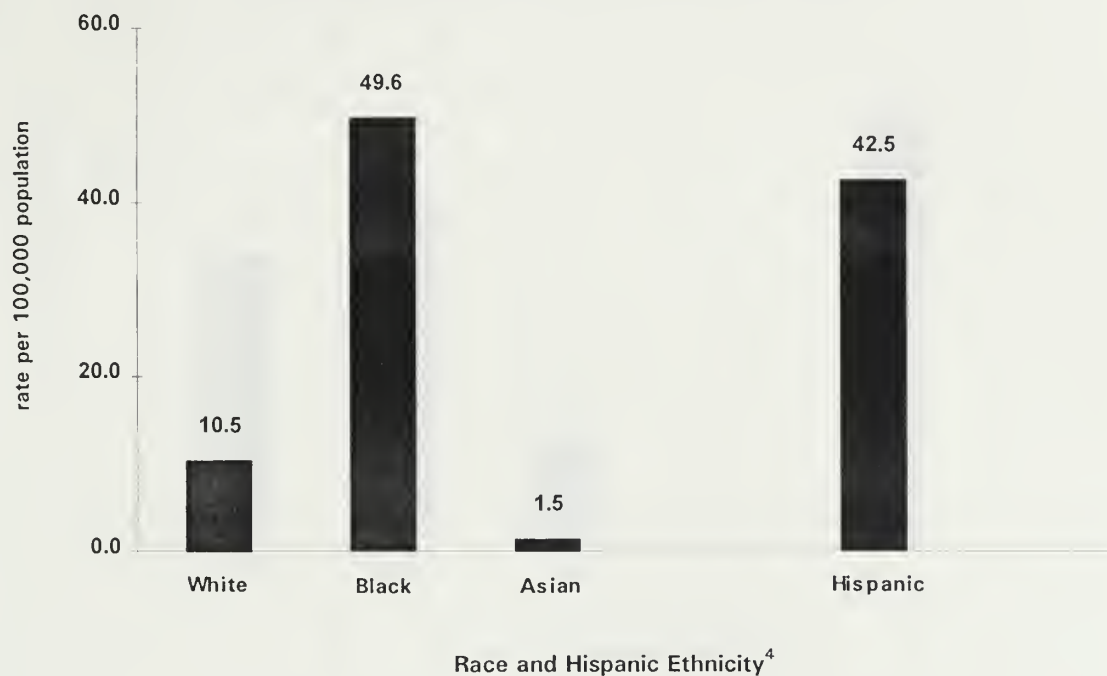
¹ ICD-9 code: 250

² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

**AIDS and HIV-Related ¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³**



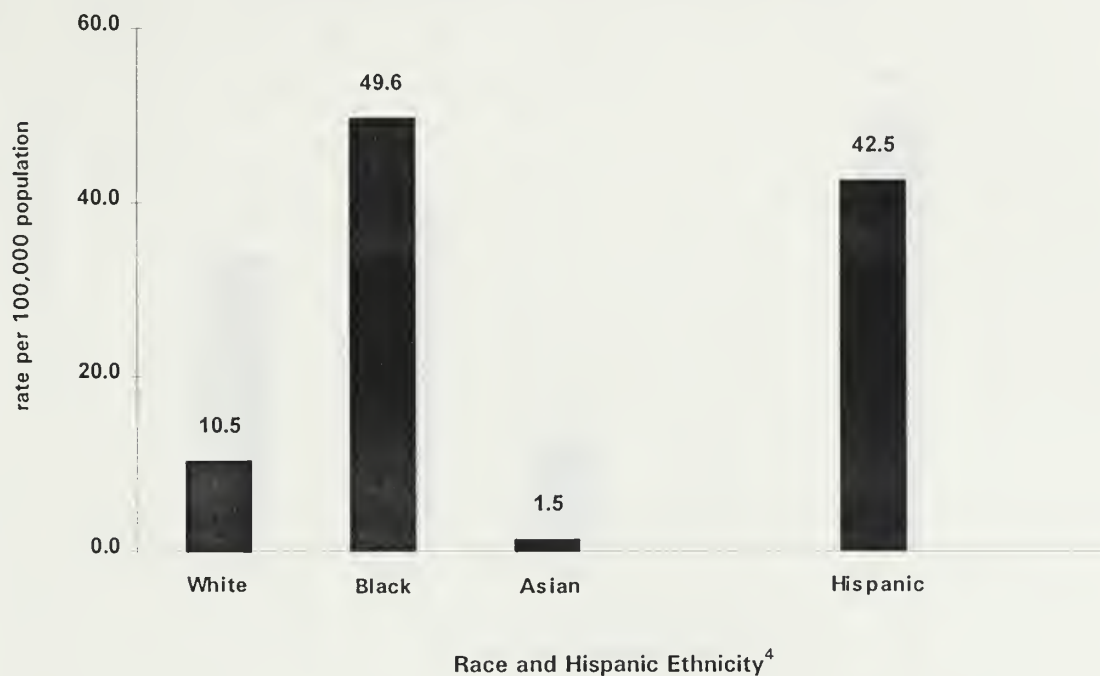
¹ ICD-9 codes: 042-044

² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

**AIDS and HIV-Related ¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³**



¹ ICD-9 codes: 042-044

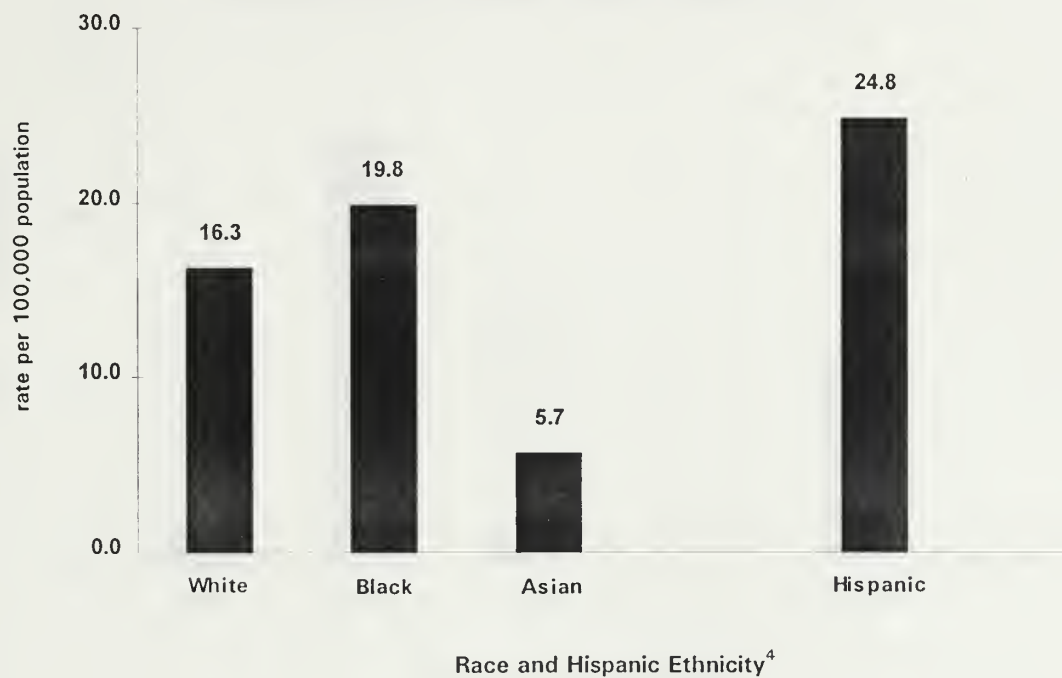
² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification



**Alcohol and Substance Abuse¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³**



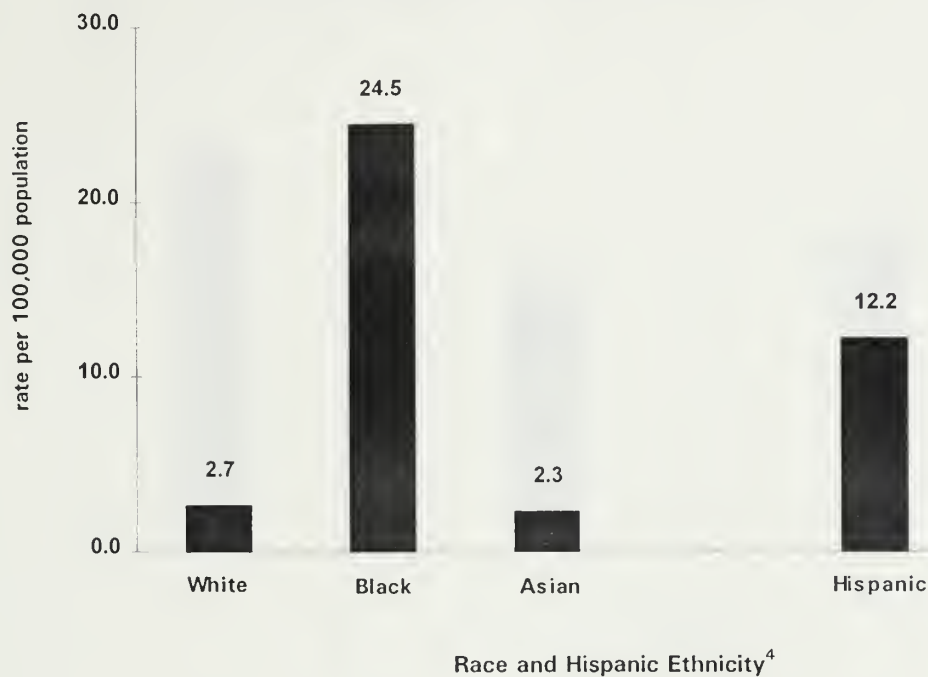
¹ ICD-9 codes: see the detail list in appendix

² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

Homicides¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³



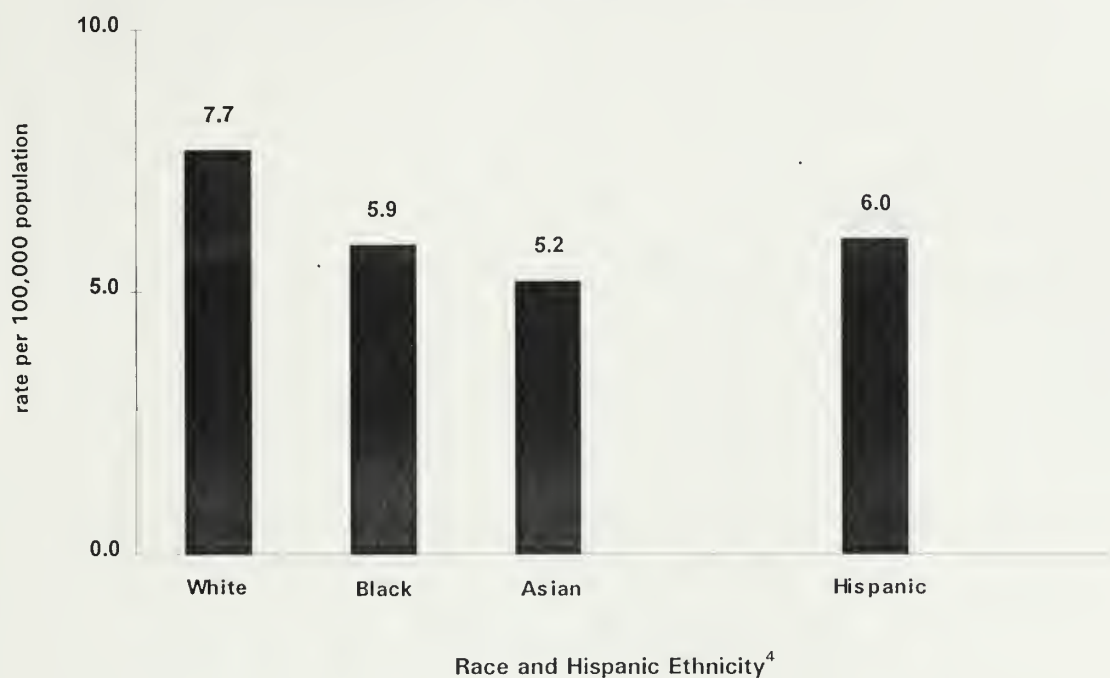
¹ ICD-9 codes: 960-978, including legal intervention

² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

Suicides¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³



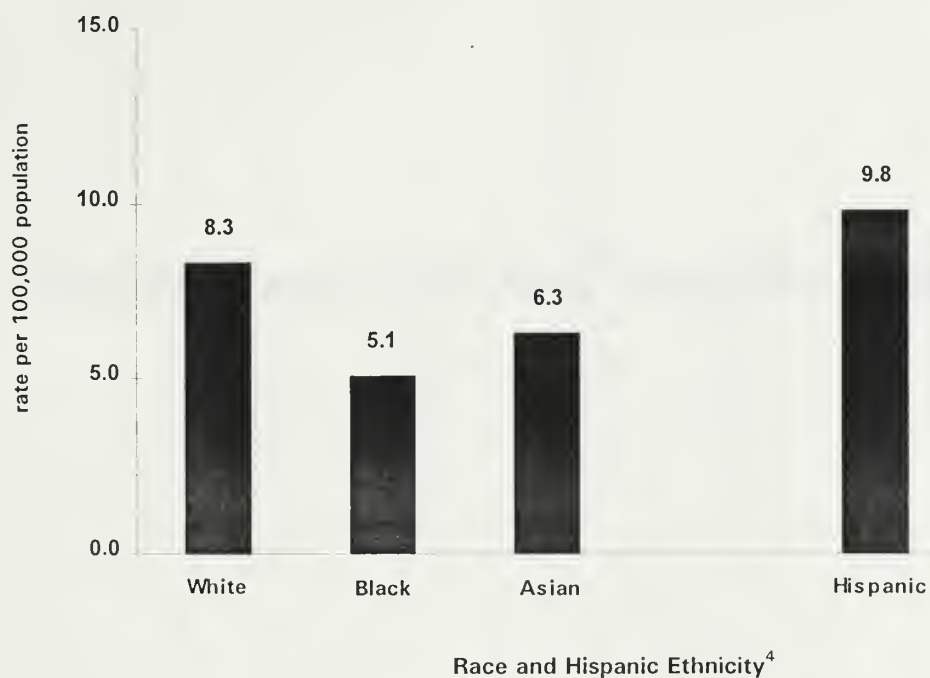
¹ ICD-9 codes: 950-959

² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification

**Motor Vehicle Related¹
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates² by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1992-1994³**



¹ ICD-9 codes: 810-825

² All rates are age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. Census population

³ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

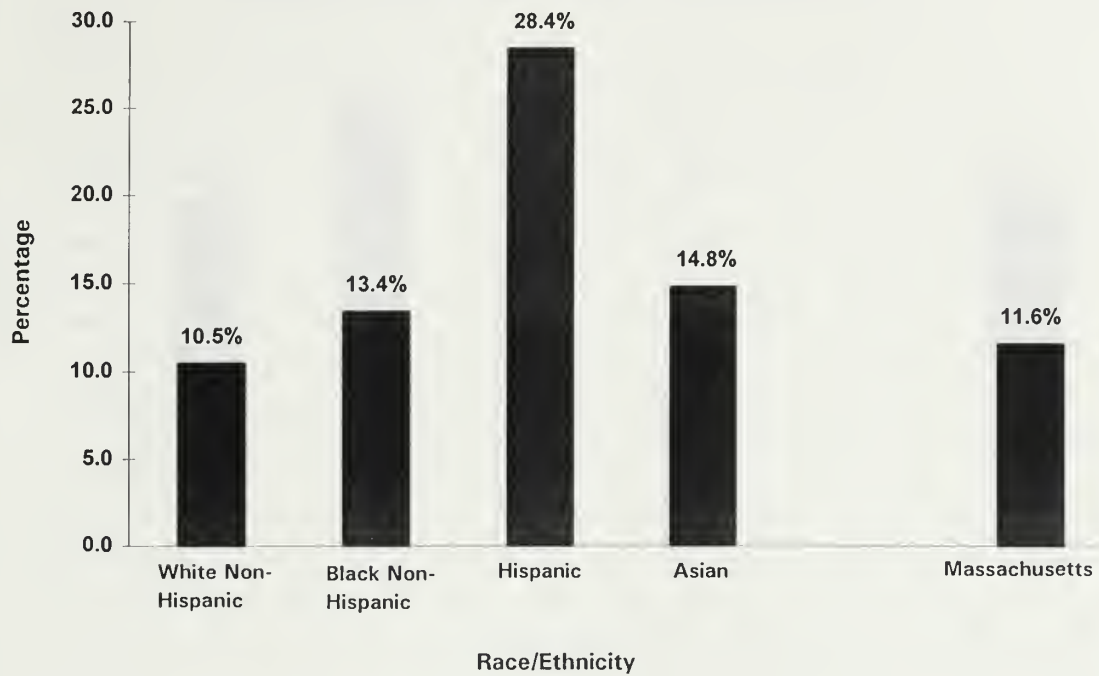
⁴ Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are also included in the race categories, consistent with the U.S. Census population classification



Health Status and Risk Behavior Indicators

...and the

**Percentage of persons reporting Fair/Poor Health Status¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994-1995²**



¹ Reported having "poor/fair" health status

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Figure 1. Effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization.



Figure 2. Effect of the concentration of the initiator on the rate of polymerization.

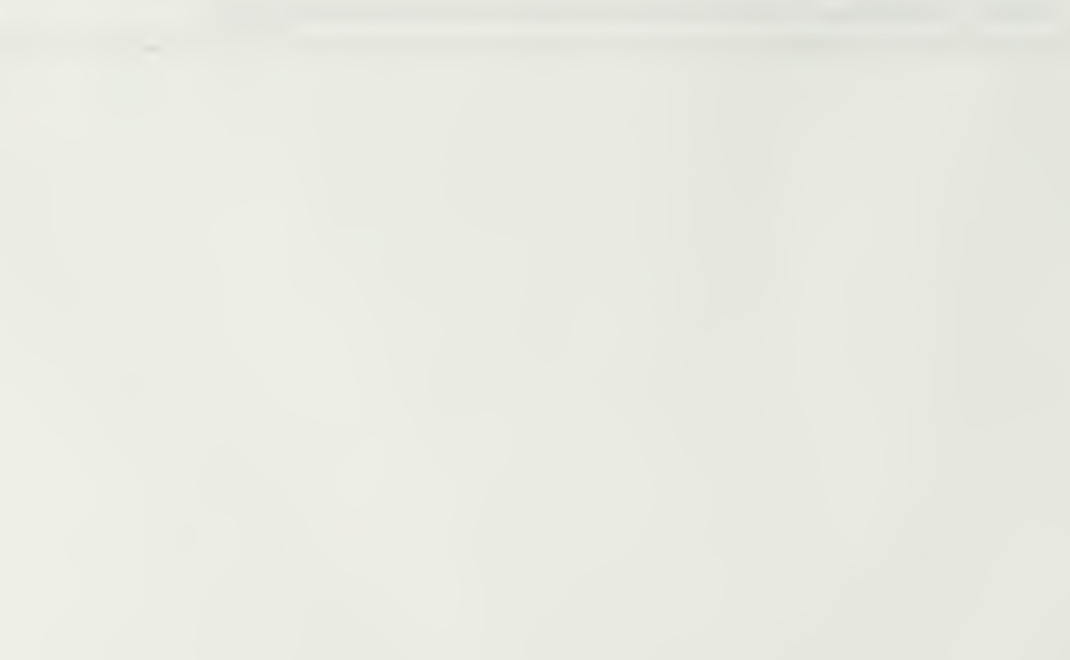
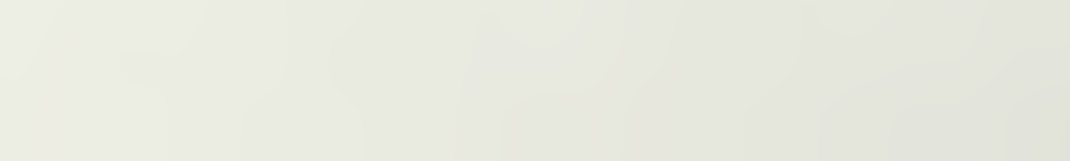
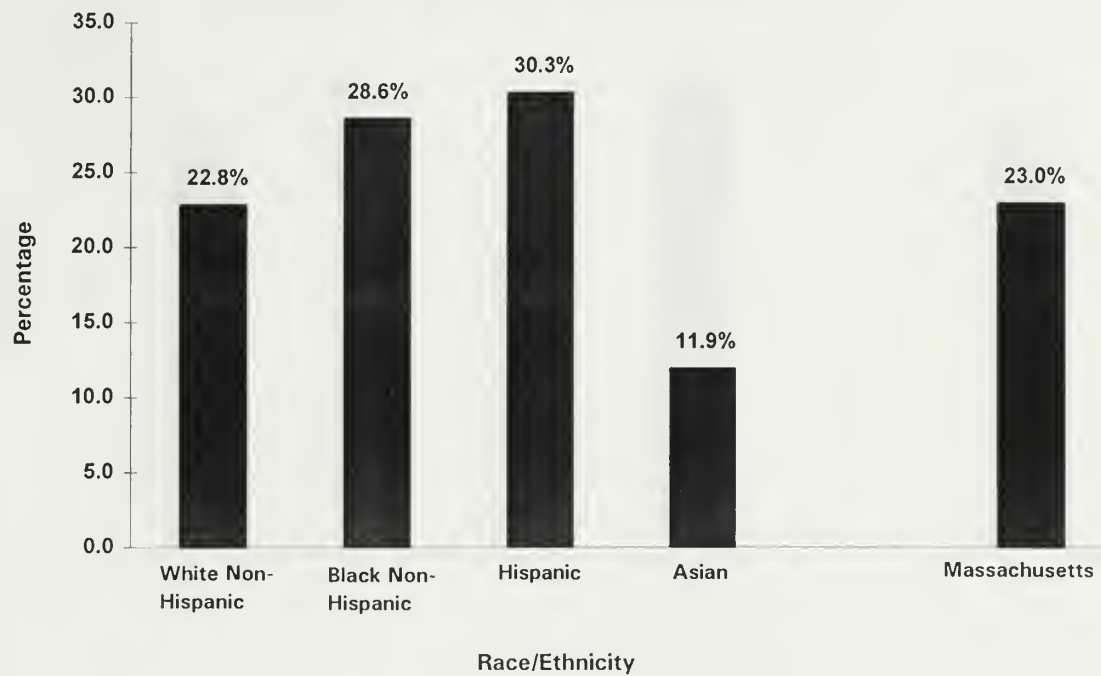


Figure 3. Effect of the concentration of the monomer on the rate of polymerization.



Percentage of persons reporting Overweight¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994-1995²



¹ Body Mass Index (computed from self-reported height and weight) of at least 27.8 kg/m² (men) or 27.3 kg/m² (women)

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

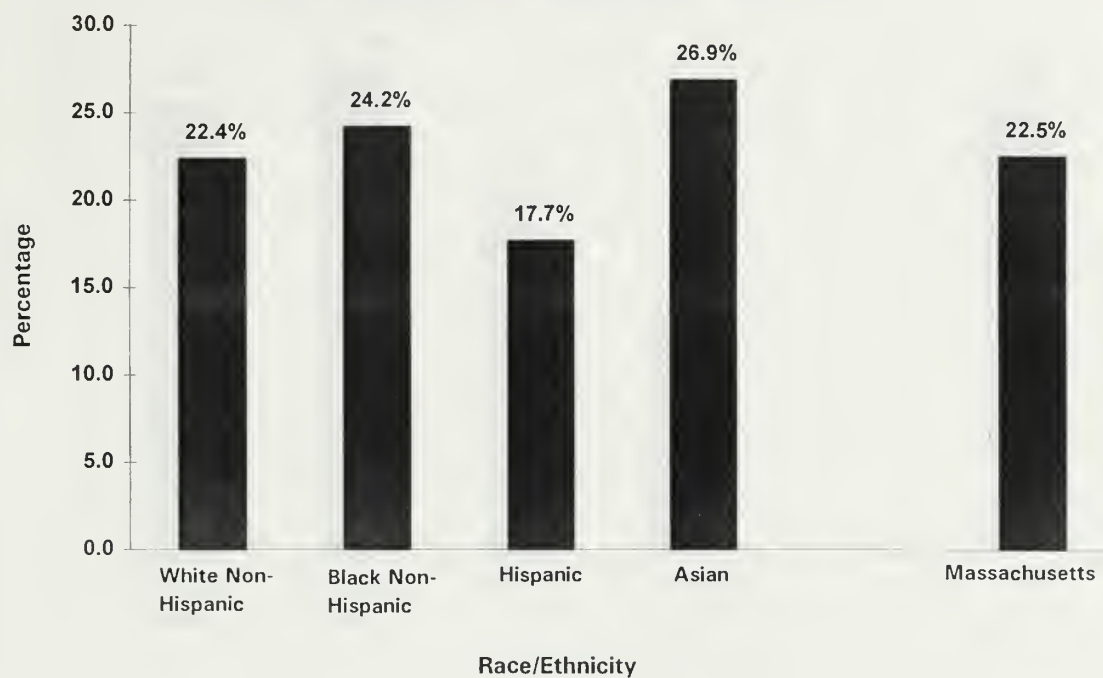
Figure 1. Comparison of the effect of the different treatments on the growth of the plants.



Figure 2. Comparison of the effect of the different treatments on the yield of the plants.



Percentage of persons Currently Smoking¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994-1995²



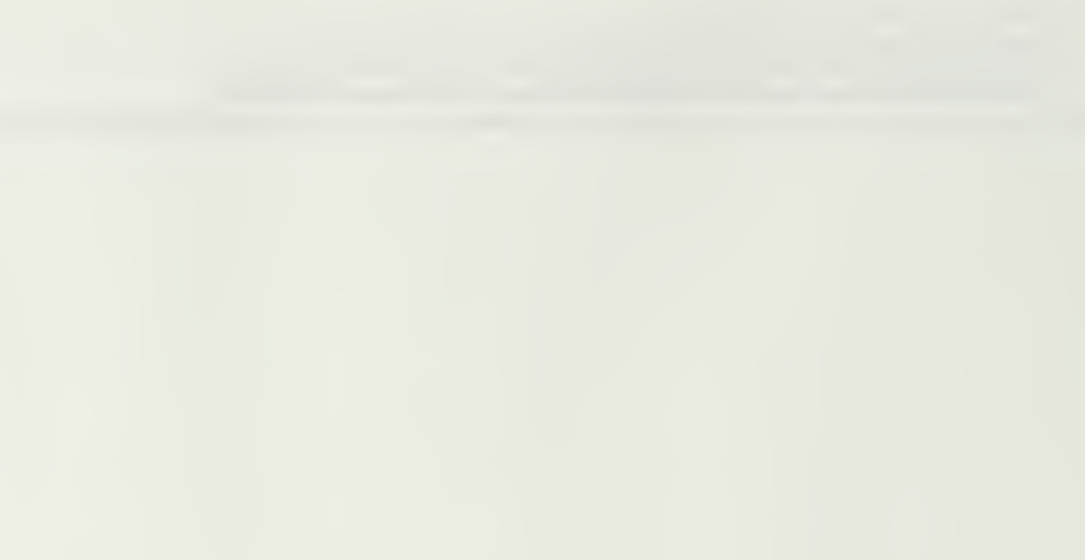
¹ Reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime and is currently smoking now

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

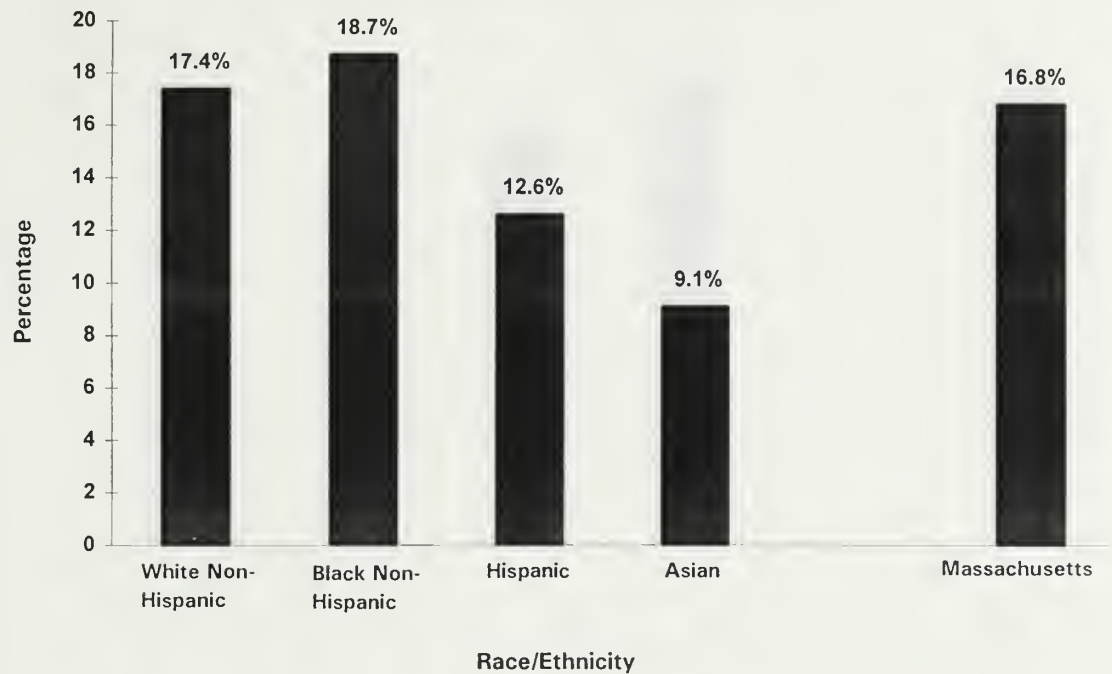
Figure 1. Comparison of the effect of the different treatments on the growth of the plants.



Figure 2. Comparison of the effect of the different treatments on the growth of the plants.



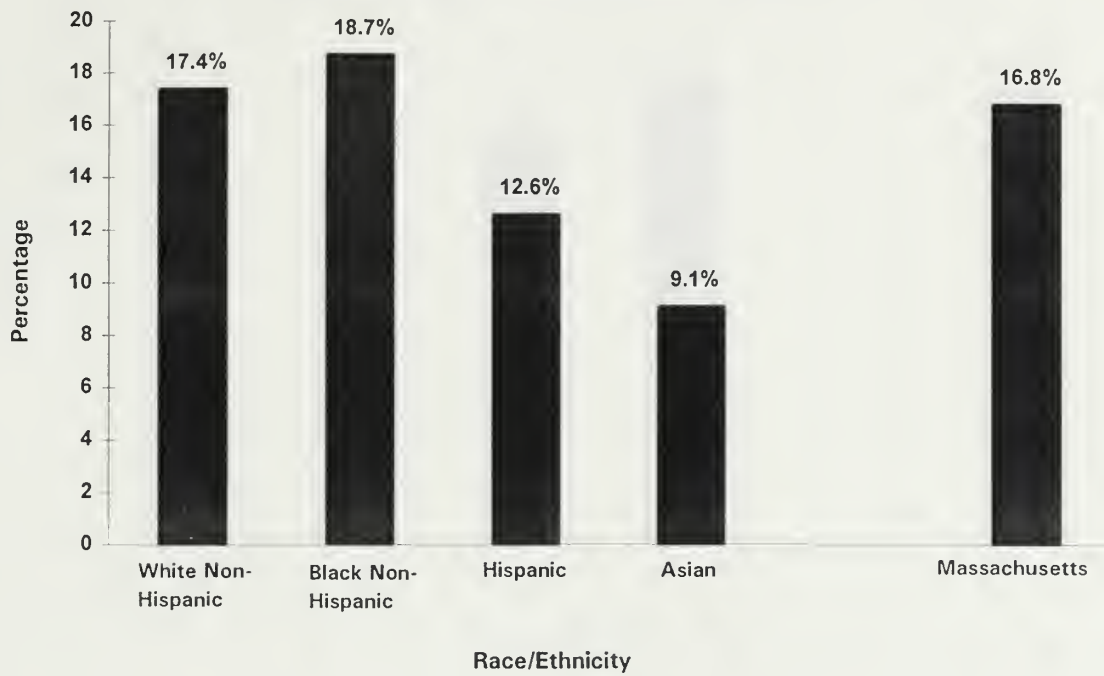
Percentage of persons reporting High Blood Pressure¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1995²



¹ Reported having been told by a doctor or other health professional that blood pressure was high

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance System
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Percentage of persons reporting High Blood Pressure¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1995²

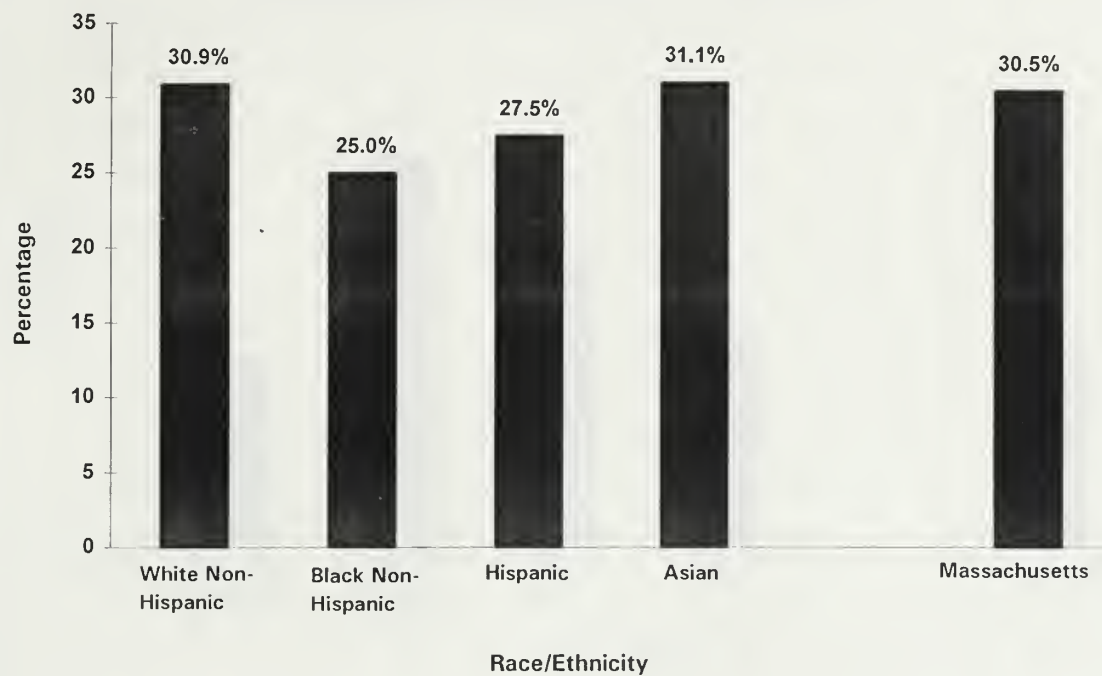


¹ Reported having been told by a doctor or other health professional that blood pressure was high

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance System
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health



**Percentage of persons reporting High Cholesterol¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1995²**

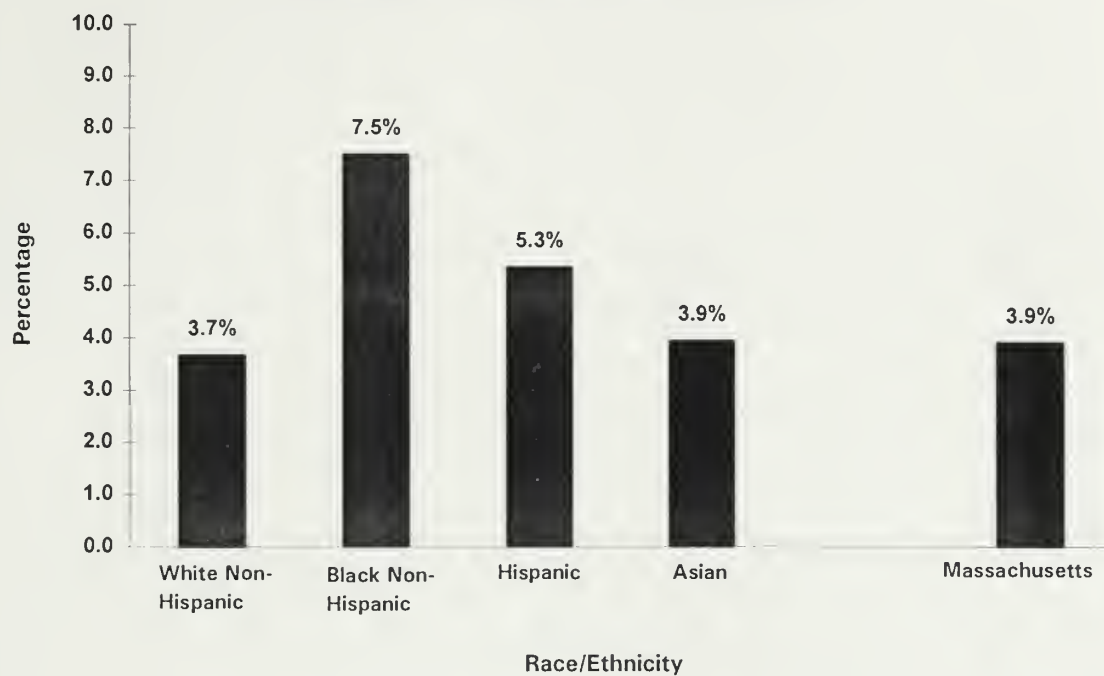


¹ Reported having been told by a doctor or other health professional that blood cholesterol was high

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health



Percentage of persons reporting Diabetes¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994-1995²



¹ Have been told by a doctor have diabetes

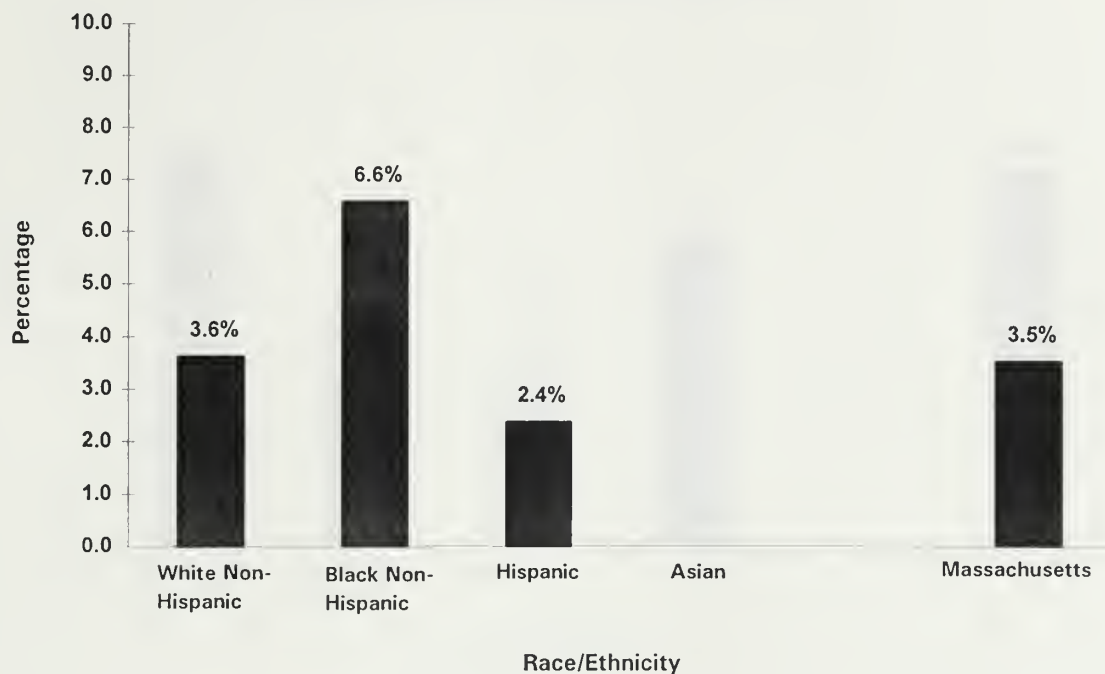
² Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



Percentage of students in various departments

Percentage of persons reporting Chronic Drinking¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1995²

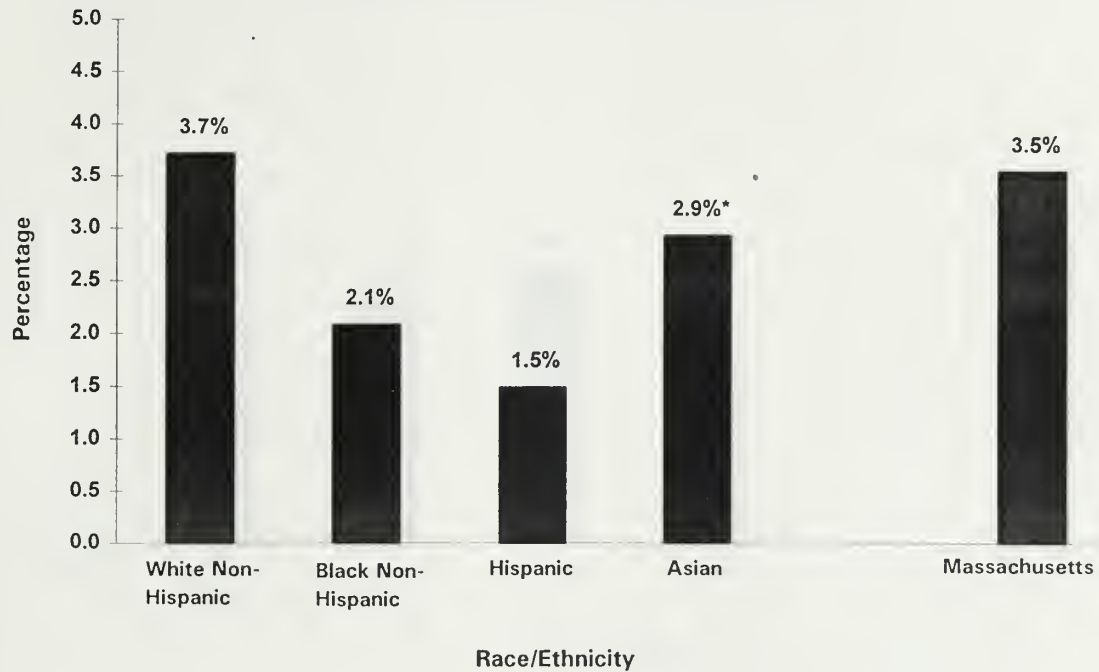


¹ Had 60 or more alcoholic drinks within the past month

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance System
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health



**Percentage of persons reporting Driving after Drinking¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1995²**



¹ Drove at least once after having had "perhaps too much to drink" in the past month

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

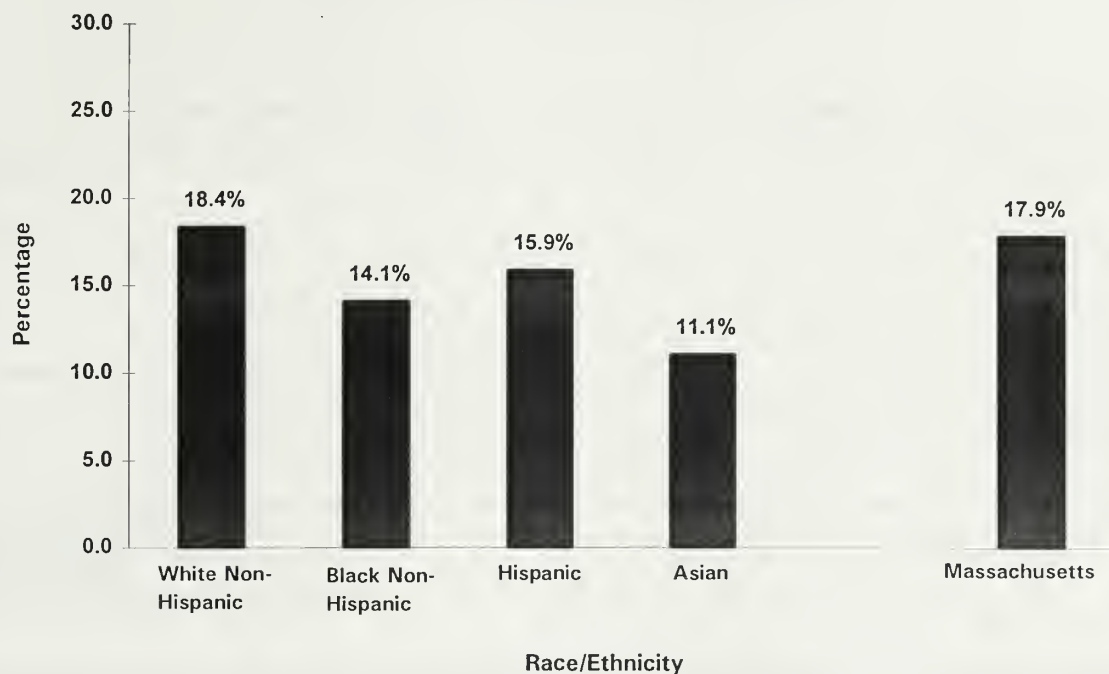
Figure 2. Effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization.



Figure 2 (continued)

Figure 2 (continued)

Percentage of persons reporting Binge Drinking¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1995²



¹ Having had 5 or more drinks on a single occasion at least once in past month

² Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance System

Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

1

2

3

4

5

**Number of Deaths by Hispanic Ancestry for Selected Causes of Death:
Massachusetts: 1992-1994¹**

	Heart Disease ²	AIDS/HIV ³	Cancer ⁴	Homicide ⁵	ALL DEATHS
Puerto Rican	277	304	220	73	1,743
Dominican	22	8	26	26	168
Cuban	44	8	27	1	136
Other Hispanic	60	26	54	17	282
All Hispanics	403	346	327	117	2,389

¹ Data Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

² ICD-9 codes: 390-398, 402, 404-429

³ ICD-9 codes: 042-044

⁴ ICD-9 codes: 140-208

⁵ ICD-9 codes: 960-978, including legal intervention

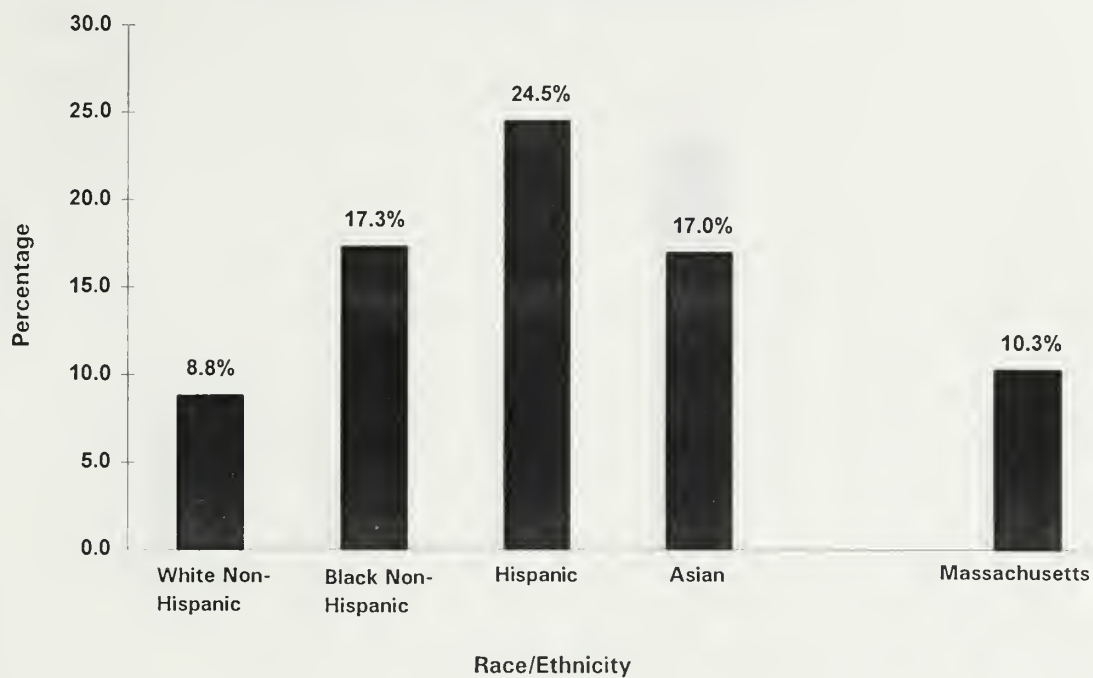
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NAME	AGE	SEX	ETHNICITY	RELIGION	OCCUPATION
John Smith	35	Male	English	Anglican	Farmer
Mary Jones	28	Female	Welsh	Roman Catholic	Housewife
David Brown	42	Male	Scottish	Presbyterian	Teacher
Elizabeth White	30	Female	Irish	Roman Catholic	Nurse
James Black	25	Male	English	Anglican	Student
Sarah Green	22	Female	Welsh	Roman Catholic	Teacher
Robert Grey	38	Male	Scottish	Presbyterian	Engineer
Anna Gold	20	Female	Irish	Roman Catholic	Student
Thomas Silver	45	Male	English	Anglican	Merchant

Health Care Access Indicators



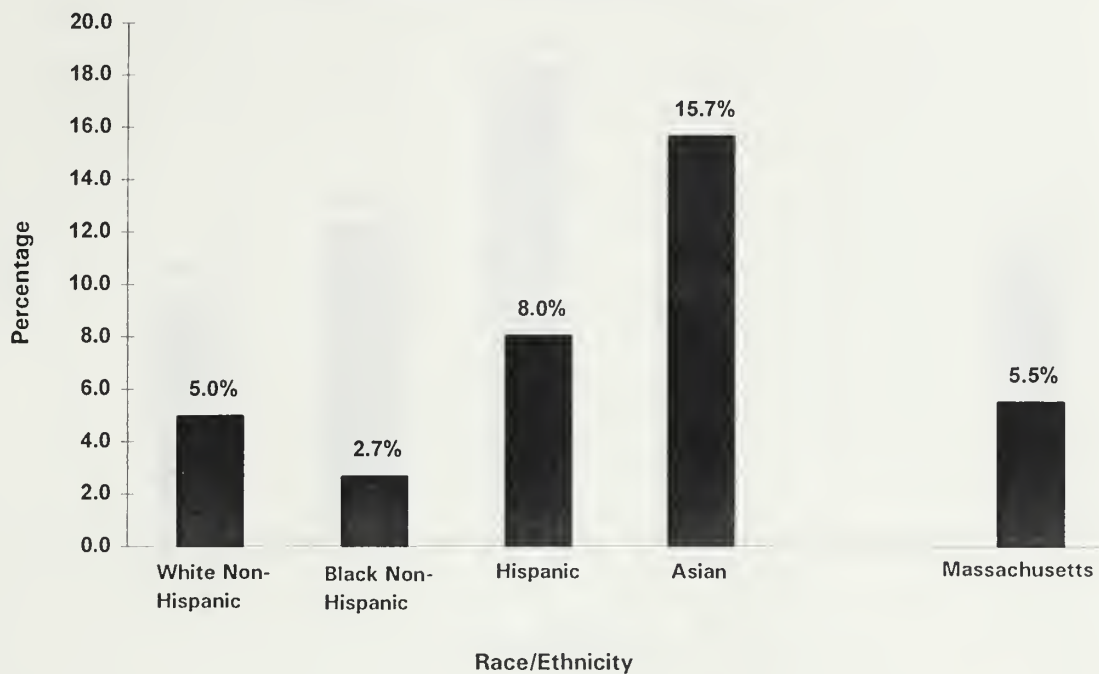
**Percentage of persons reporting No Health Insurance¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994-1995²**



¹ Reported not having any kind of health insurance (including government plans)

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance System
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

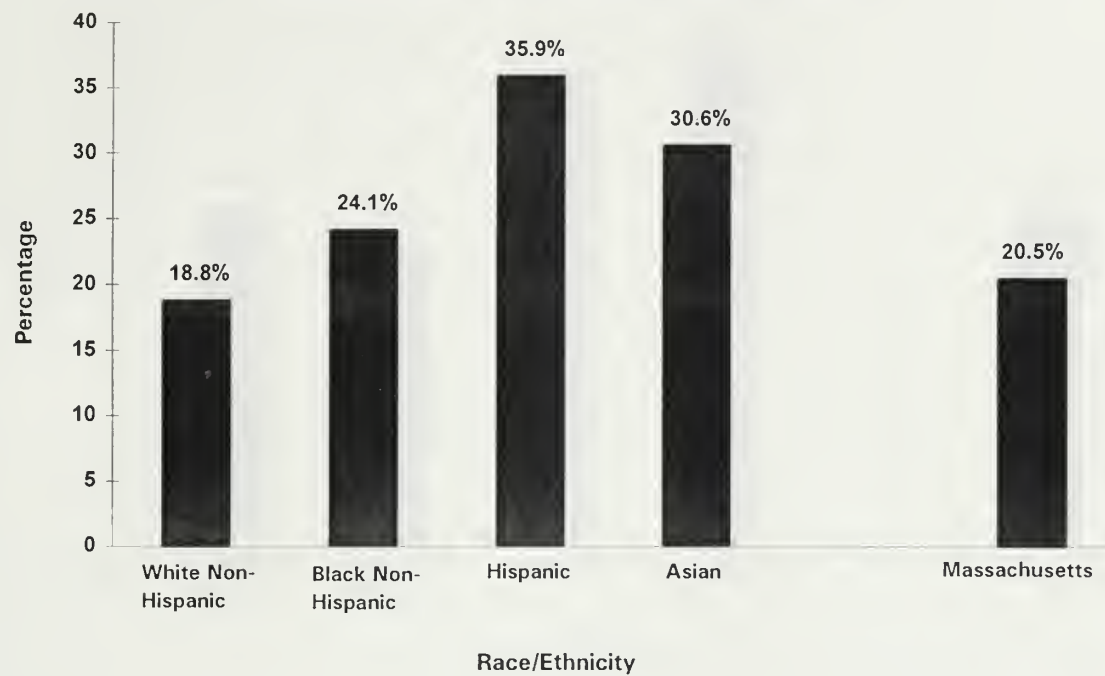
**Percentage of persons reporting Unchecked Blood Pressure¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1995²**



¹ Reported not having had blood pressure checked by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional within the past 2 years

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

**Percentage of persons reporting Unchecked Cholesterol¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1995²**



¹ Reported not having blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years

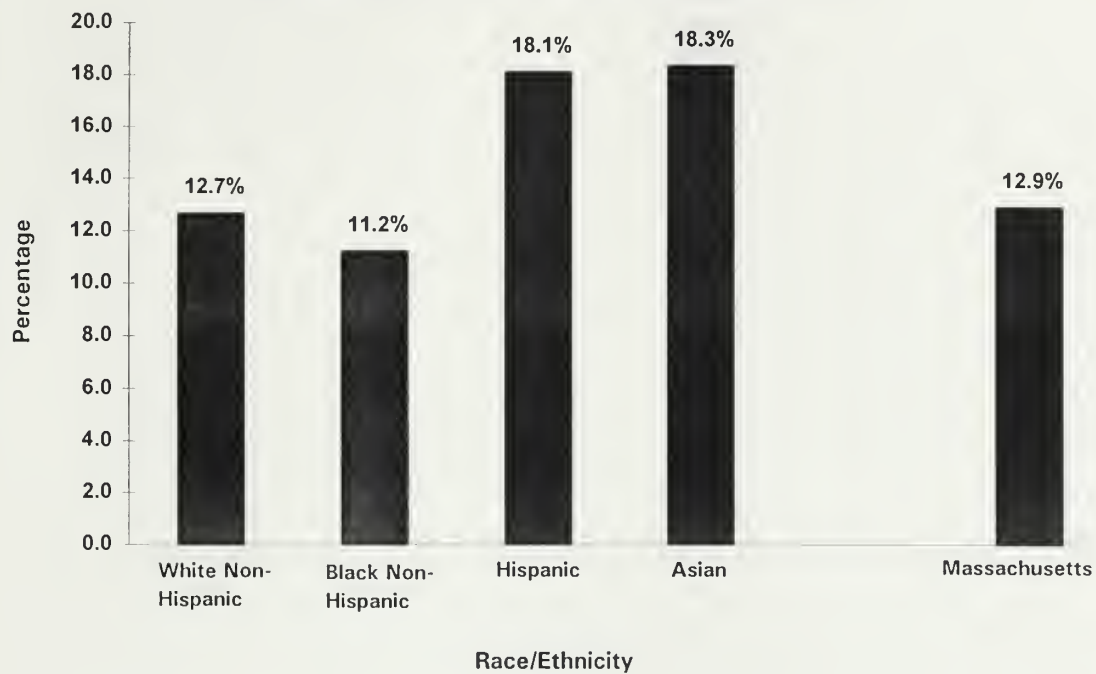
² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Bar Chart



Source: [illegible]

**Percentage of Women 40 + reporting Never having a Mammogram¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994-1995²**

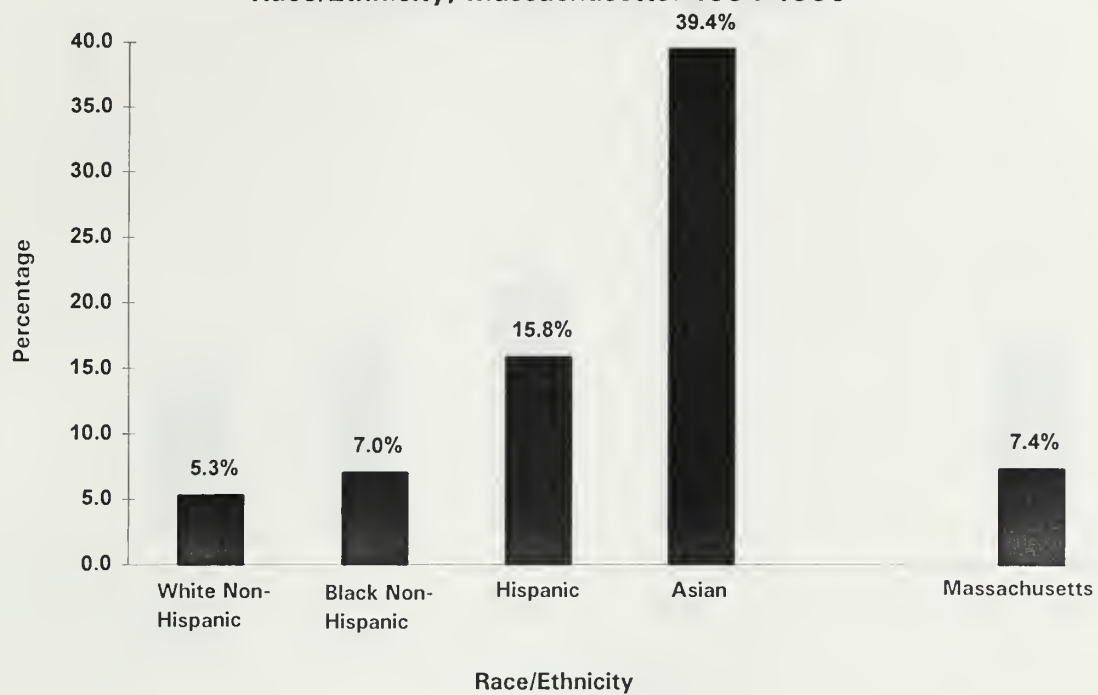


¹ Reported never having a mammogram among women 40 years and older

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health



**Percentage of Women 18+ reporting Never having a Pap Test¹ by
Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1994-1995²**

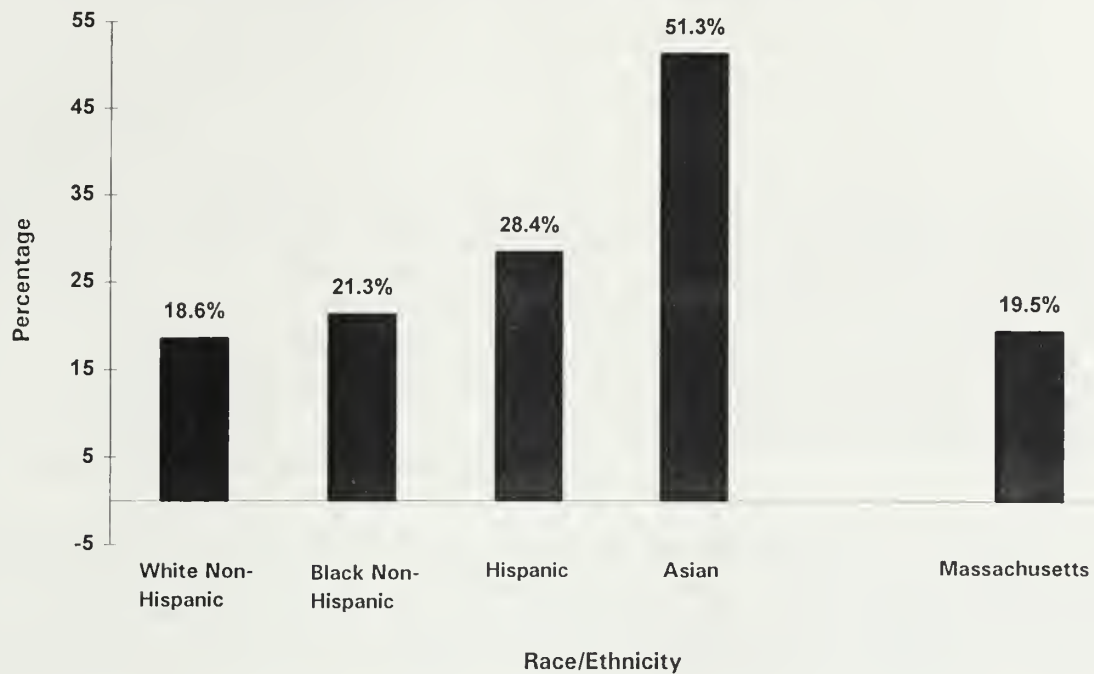


¹ Reported never having had a Pap test and had an intact uterine cervix

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance System
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health



Percentage of persons 40+ reporting Never having had a Digital Rectal Examination¹ by Race/Ethnicity, Massachusetts: 1995²



¹ Having had no digital rectal examination among respondents 40 years and older

² Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Chronic Disease Surveillance Program
Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, Massachusetts Department of Public Health



Technical Notes

Age-Adjusted Rate

A procedure for adjusting rates, designed to minimize the distortions created by differences in age distribution when comparing rates for populations with different age compositions. This calculation is useful when comparing death rates from different populations or in the same population over time. For example, if one wished to compare the 1994 death rates between Hispanics and Whites, the age-adjusted formula would account for the fact that only 4% of Hispanic residents in Massachusetts were 65 years of age or older, whereas 14.5% of White Massachusetts residents were in this age group.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by weighting the age-specific rates for a given year by the age distribution of a standard population. The weighted age-specific rates are then added to produce the adjusted rate for all ages combined. The 1940 U.S. population is used as the standard in this document for consistency with data published by NCHS.

Age-Specific Rate

Rates are for a specified age group. Age-specific rates are calculated by dividing the actual number of deaths in a given year by the estimated population in that age group for that year. The numerator and denominator refer to the same age group.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Age-specific death} & & \text{Number of deaths among residents} \\ \text{rate (ages 25-34)} & = & \text{ages 25-34 in a given year} \\ & & \text{-----} \\ & & \text{Average (or midyear) population} \\ & & \text{ages 25-34 in that year} \end{array} \quad \times \quad 100,000$$

1998

1998

1998

Section 6: Health Care Access Indicators

Percentage of persons reporting no health insurance by race/ethnicity, 1994-1995

Percentage of persons reporting unchecked blood pressure by race/ethnicity, 1995

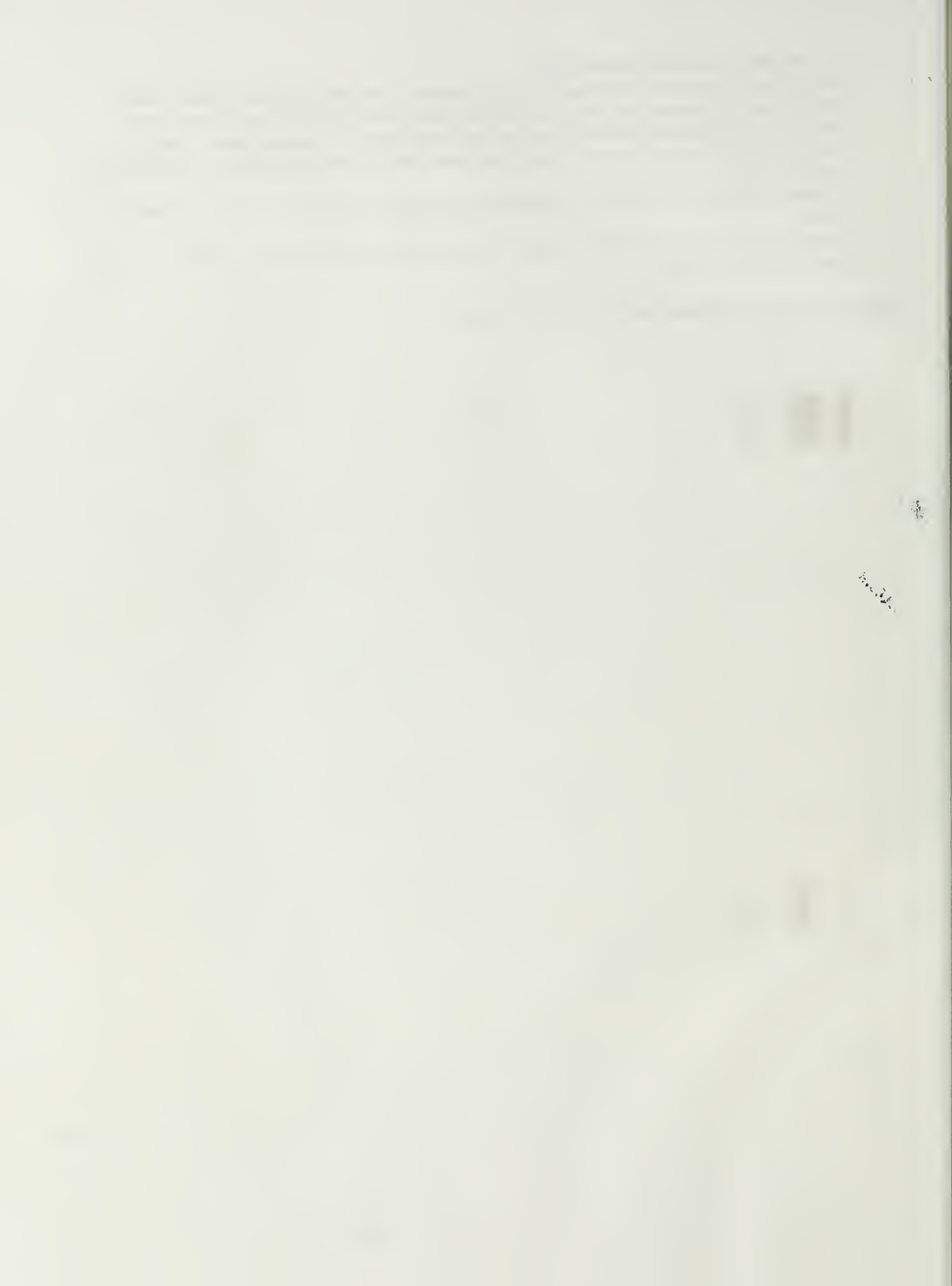
Percentage of persons reporting unchecked cholesterol by race/ethnicity, 1995

Percentage of women age 40+ reporting never having a mammogram by race/ethnicity, 1994-1995

Percentage of women age 18+ reporting never having a Pap Test by race/ethnicity, 1994-1995

Percentage of persons age 40+ reporting never having a digital rectal examination by race/ethnicity, 1995

Technical note: age-adjusted and age-specific rates



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